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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Sunny Alberta and Rain

Forty years ago there stood on a corner angle of King William Street, London, a building which housed the important looking offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Behind the large plate glass windows there were exhibited sheafs of grain and photos of herds of cattle, all products of Alberta. Beyond these, however, in its appeal to the throngs of suburban work-people streaming from the railway station across London Bridge, were vivid posters which proclaimed in large capital letters:

COME TO SUNNY ALBERTA
WHERE THE SUN SHINES EVERY DAY
160 ACRES FREE
UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

Is it to be wondered that many on their way to the brown uniformity and leaden monotony of their daily toil, paused to observe such an alluring prospect? What visions they carried away! Of sunny skies, congenial occupation, and above all, a land owner; free from the boss and the overseer. For this was propaganda, pure and simple, though the word was practically unknown in those far-off days and was probably referred to by those responsible as "boosting." The message, seen during day after day of rain, varied only by the dense fogs of wintry London, was the more enticing by contrast with the promise of perpetual sunshine and freedom.

Can any one imagine people hoping to attain success at farming in a land of perpetual sunshine? But the men behind this advertising lived in the days when Barnum's axiom that "a sucker is born every minute," was fresh in memory and results justified the belief, for those were the golden days of the emigration tide from the shores of the old land

Fortunately for those who undertook the adventure of a complete departure from their old order of life, circumstances in the case of sunshine proved altogether different from the glowing promises of the posters. Three varieties of weather in two hours—rain, hail and snow, the latter continuing for two days of June—came as an early disillusionment, nor did subsequent experience of intermittent three day rains which necessitated the hustling of the milk herd from its dripping bush shelter into ankle-deep muddy corrals, do anything but add to the growing realization that "men were deceivers ever."

But who would be so churlish as to cry, "too much rain," even though it entails muddy roads and the hampering of transportation. For rain means growth and vigorous life; it means fat cattle and fat pocketbooks. Without it, our Sunny Alberta of the old C P.R. posters would long since have become a desert.

Vanishing Frontiers

NOT so many years ago Western Canada was being opened up by pushing the railroads further into the unorganized territories. The uncertainty of travel by prairie trail, corduroy road, by river, lake and stream gave way to the regular schedules of the railways. More recently the automobile has developed from the crude, uncertain "horseless carriage" to the modern streamline beauty of 1939, with all its power, comfort and speed. The flying machine marked a milestone in civilization—an achievement dreamed about by men of imagination for centuries. Today, aeroplane lines span Canada. Giant ships cover the North.

With the development of fast freight, the automobile and regular air service, the "Mail Order Way" has become the fast way, the economical way to buy. Every transaction is given immediate attention, prompt service and is backed by the EATON guarantee—"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded." When the selection is large, the prices low and the service quick, shopping by mail is a pleasure.

EATON'S

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Delia on Saturday, June 3rd, at 2 p.m. All councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and, on motion of coun. Cole, were adopted.

Secretary advised he had received two letters from Dr Cross in connection with our request for a relief road grant.

A letter was read from the Department of Public Works advising that assistance would be given us on the basis of $1.00 credit on a treasury branch for each $2.00 of municipal tax arrears worked out.

Secretary was instructed to write both Dr. Cross and the Department of Public Works again in this matter

A letter was read from Sullivan Lake School Division, reducing the amount of their requisition to $185

As a levy had already been made for the school taxes on the basis of previous requisition, it was moved by coun. Cole that we allow a 50 per cent discount off the current levy for Sullivan Lake School Division Carried.

Representatives of the Union Tractor and Harvester Company, and the J. D. Adams Company, were present to interview the council. It was decided, however, not to purchase any road machinery at the present time.

Secretary was instructed to write Success Municipal District as to whether their engine and grader could be rented by us this year.

Harold T. Fitzsimmons asked the council to allow him to break the South West corner of N.E. 33-31-18 4. Moved by coun. Carter that we give Fitzsimmons permission to do this breaking under terms outlined in his present lease. Carried.

A. Carson spoke to the council regarding arrears of taxes owing against S.W. 13 32-18 4. He was advised that the full Tax Consolidation discount would be allowed if these arrears were paid.

Secretary was instructed to get two copies of "The Case for Alberta" from King's Printer.

Council agreed to accept $50 00 as payment in full of account of Dr. Hicks against Alex. Betcher, which had been assigned to the municipality.

Moved by coun. Carter that accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

The following correspondence was read: J. H. Ure, M.D. Success, Old Age Pensions Dept., Western Municipal News, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts, King's Printer, Assistant Director of Forestry, Drumheller Hospital, and W. R Sandercock.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Gopher Tails	$ 2.94
Alta. Assn. of M.D.	1 75
J. M. Armstrong	6.30
Western Grocers	9.00
Delia Farmers' Co-op. Assn.	8.00
King's Printer .... $4 50 and	.90
Richardson Road Machinery	16.50
Express	.15
Mothers' Allowance	22.50
Hanna Hospital .... $15 00 and	15.00
Time Sheets—Div. 1	15.00
" —Div. 2	19.60
" —Div. 3	36.65

DELIA LADIES' AID

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held in the annex of the church on Thursday, June 1st Mrs. Grant, the president, in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting, and treasurer's report, read and accepted.

Arrangements were completed for the tea, which was postponed from May 20 until June 3.

It was decided to buy several new hymnals, and a committee was appointed to enquire into cost, etc. of pews for the church.

As there was no program, a social half-hour was spent over the tea-cups.

Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Lees served a tasty lunch.

Export of Wheat and Flour

March 1939 exports of Canadian wheat aggregated 6,564,277 bushels appraised at $3,987,087 in comparison with 3,487,449 at $4,452,423 in the corresponding month last year. The average export price fell to 61 cents from $1.28 The amount sent to the United Kingdom was 5,175,712 bushels as against 2,170,113 a year ago. Export shipments of wheat flour were also advanced, totalling 360,752 barrels valued at $1,110,095 as against 301,735 at $1,770 784 a year ago. The average export price was $3 08 as against $5.67. The United Kingdom took 204,122 barrels as against 179,414.

A.I.A. Planning For Summer Field Day

The executive of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association is already planning for its second annual Field Day. This, it is hoped, will be held toward the end of July. Last year's date was Thursday, 28th July, and arrangements are going forward in the expectation that a similar date will be available for this year.

Two leading agricultural implement dealers have agreed to stage exhibitions of machinery which should be of particular interest to farmers of the district, and the usual demonstrations of livestock, grains and grasses, etc., will be carried on.

Prize competitions for the juniors in colts, calves, chickens, etc, are to be arranged and, since there appears to be little fear of an outbreak of encephalomyelitis, a larger showing of colts from the breeders in the district should be anticipated.

The executive is desirous of making the A.I.A. Field Day fill the gap caused by the disappearance of the old Agricultural Fair, and to that end no effort will be spared to make this year's day a bigger and better one.

THE DRIFT OF BUSINESS FROM THE SMALL TOWN

That the position of the merchant in a small town with relation to the internal economy of the public in the district he serves, needs reconsideration in these days of swift and easy transportation, can hardly be disputed.

Mankind is gregarious. Given the opportunities now in existence, the greater number of people prefer to frequent the larger centres, where not only more conveniences for the transaction of business exists but, as is sometimes vainly imagined, purchases can be made at prices which represent a substantial saving in the household budget. That this latter is quite often untrue is a fact that crops up every now and again, but the reason why it is not more generally realized should be laid squarely on the doorstep of the small town merchant himself.

Advertising will beat a path to that doorstep and, in a large measure, will prevent the transfer of the district's business which rightfully belongs to the local merchant. Rightfully, since in many cases his prices are below that of the larger centres, to mention only one factor, but that which has the deciding influence on many minds.

The remedy for this steady depreciation of small town business to a great extent lies in the hands of its merchants. Today, more than ever, publicity is essential to the success of any enterprise. Just so long as small town merchants are content to remain silent by avoiding the publicity of advertising the price advantages they undoubtedly can and do offer, just that long will they continue to suffer from poor sales, caused by the drift of business to their competitors in larger centres, most of whom are faced with considerably greater overhead expense.

Craigmyle

(Received too late for last issue)

A very pleasant afternoon was spent on Thursday, June 1st, at the home of Mrs E. Nelson, when a number of friends gathered to honor Mrs. Wm. Nixon on her 88th birthday. In spite of her great age, Mrs Nixon enjoys fairly good health.

During the afternoon, old-fashioned tin-types of mothers of those present were exhibited; surprising, the similarity of hair style of that day to the present!

Those present were—Mrs. Wm. Nixon, Mrs. E Nelson, Mrs Bob Nixon, Hanna; Mrs. H. Davis, Mrs E Brothers, Mrs. W. Stevens, Mrs Wm. J. Smith, Mrs Larson, Mrs H. Crouse, Mrs. L Branum, Mrs G Robson, Mrs. Stevenson, Sr; Mrs A. Stevenson, Mrs. P. McAuliffe, Mrs. T. McAuliffe, Mrs C Bell, Mrs. H. Nixon, Miss Mary Nixon, Bremoor; Miss Helen Davis Miss Mary Davis, Mrs. F. Brown, Mrs. O. Nixon.

Servants of Health

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

About a year ago there arrived at Dearborn, addressed to Mr. Henry Ford, a case of polished wood, carefully packed in wrappings that betrayed its Oriental origin. That was not unusual. Frequently there come, on birthday or other anniversary, from every part of the world where Ford industrial principles have aided the people, tokens of the esteem in which the man and his work are held. They range from wooden toys carved by children (to mention them in the degree of regard in which they are held) to the highest orders and decorations of foreign governments.

This package, however, excited more than casual interest; it bore all over it seals of the Chinese National Government. On being opened it was found to contain a complete set of surgical instruments made by a Chinese named *Lim*, now a maker of instruments for the Chinese Government, but *formerly* an employe in the Ford factory at Detroit. The instruments, as was stated in the official letter that accompanied them, had been made from the springs of old Ford cars and trucks, the finest steel available in China for the purpose.

These instruments proved something of a curiosity to our own instrument maker—that is, the instrument maker at the Henry Ford Hospital, a third-generation practitioner of his art—who marvelled at the ingenuity of his Chinese confreres and the splendid job they had done under difficult conditions. These were not in any way a "show" or exhibition set; but a fair sample of the instruments the doctors of China are using every day to help their hard-pressed army and people. The Fords, of course, never have sold an implement of war to any army, except the army of the United States in the Great War, to protect the quality of life we have here, and they did that without a cent of profit. But governments at war are not "choosey"; they take what they want where they find it, whether telegraph wires, water supply, motor cars, or what not. China and Japan both did this, and Ford vehicles, naturally, were among the facilities commandeered. China got more of them than Japan did. That they constantly reappear in the war pictures may merely be evidence that these vehicles can "take it."

At Dearborn, beginning with Mr. Ford himself there is a profound detestation of war and a genuine interest in the health and well-being of all people. We believe that good health is as important as good conduct. Not only is there a belief in health but a deep respect for the men who guard and educate our people in the principles of health. At Dearborn we have a warm spot in our hearts for doctors because it was a young American doctor, now eminent in his profession, who was the first purchaser of a Ford car. And since the profession has been undergoing a little of the ragging that *all* business men suffered a little while ago, our sympathy is perhaps a bit more lively.

As a people—this includes Canada—we are, beyond all doubt, the healthiest in the world. The reason is, perhaps, that more than most, we have emerged from medical superstition. Still there is a lot of nonsense uttered on this point. One recently read a booklet written by a so-called "liberal" who used the perfectly legitimate fact that 50 per cent of our people the year before had not received any medical attention. He used that fact to imply that 50 per cent of our people were *denied* or *unable to get* such attention. Apparently it did not occur to him that at least half our population might be so *healthy* as not to *need* medical attention. Any doctor will confirm, that *part* of the 50 per cent who *do* demand medical attention do not need it—they are neurotics, or persons frightened on account of others, or young parents—God bless them!—who want to be "sure" about the baby. As a matter of statistics, 47 per cent of our people *never* have required medical attention because of *disease*.

Much remains to be done, of course, and much is being done every day, in lonely laboratories and great clinics, by splendid men who make up the vast body of medical pioneers. Think of that young scientist, so untimely dead, a staff member of the Henry Ford Hospital, who completely revolutionized the treatment of flesh burns. Think of that young scientist of Toronto who, working months and years, found a means to save countless lives. Think of the collective achievement of the profession that has reduced the average hospitalization period from 20 to 10 days. Think of the average extension of the life period from 28 to 60 years.

Nature is their *great* collaborator. As Ambrose Parea used to say: "I treated him and God healed him."

Rise in Tea and Coffee Imports

Canada imported more tea and coffee and chicory in February, 1939, than in the corresponding month last year, the amount of the former being 2,547,271 pounds against 2,354,831, and of the latter 3,640,169 pounds against 2,774,980. During the eleven months ended February, tea imports totalled 34,527,046 pounds against 34,395,237 a year ago, and of coffee and chicory 38,798,047 pounds against 34,719,229.

Mexico has received some 1,900 Spanish political refugees.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, "The Crop Testing Plan."

Many farmers, in order to improve their crops, have wisely sown some Registered and Certified seed. To obtain the best results a field seeded with this high class material should have an alleyway of three feet or more wide, kept clear around it, so that there is no chance of the good material becoming mixed with adjoining lower quality crops.

Gophers, field mice and birds, all carry seeds of other varieties into even the best fields; therefore as soon as the plants have headed out, the farmer should walk through his seed field, and should pull out, by the roots, any plants that obviously do not belong there. This is an operation that pays handsomely.

Some may desire to have their fields inspected next fall so that they can sell the seed in carlots, or sealed in the sack as Registered or Certified.

If this is the intention then farmers with Registered seed must communicate before July 1st with W. T. G. Wiener, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, at Ottawa, and those with Certified seed should write to the District Supervisor of Production Services-Plant Products, at Winnipeg, or Saskatoon, or Calgary, for each of the respective provinces. These gentlemen will then inform the farmer about the next steps to be taken.

Safety Driving Essay Contests

Growing interest in measures to bring about greater driving safety in this province is being demonstrated in various forms and in different districts.

In Edmonton, the branch of the Alberta Motor Association, sponsored an essay competition which was staged as a feature of the annual Boys' and Girls' Fair. This competition was designed to arouse fresh interest on the part of boys and girls in safe driving and the growing need for greater safety on the highways and streets.

Numerous entries were received, giving the sponsors encouragement to stage the competition on a larger scale next year. Substantial cash prizes were given the winners.

The essays gave strong proof of the fact that there is a growing realization among school students as to the necessity of keeping traffic under proper control and drivers exercising extreme care to avoid accidents.

The success of essay contests in Edmonton and Calgary, as well as other large centres, should encourage many rural points to carry out similar competitions, in the opinion of officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

British Columbia Exports

British Columbia exports of fish and fishery products for the months of January and February of this year amounted to $2,232,418, out of which the United Kingdom took $908,687, and the United States $199,958.

Calgary Customs Express Revenue

Calgary Customs express branch collected $84,430 in revenue during the past fiscal year, an increase of $7,603 over the previous year. Packages totalled 16,061. Collections at the postal branch totalled $58,100, a gain of $2,258. Packages numbered 81,171.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

Millions of Children Protected From Diphtheria

Over three million adults and children in France, over two million in Canada, and over one million in the State of New York alone had, up to the end of 1935, been given toxoid as a preventative against diphtheria. Toxoid is universally believed to be innocuous even to the youngest child. Its powerful effect in the control of diphtheria has been proven over and over again.

Dr. Jules Renault, of Paris, says that toxoid is successful in the prevention of diphtheria in 96 to 98 per cent of cases.

Diphtheria is disappearing from France. It has practically disappeared from the French army because every soldier is compelled to be toxoided. It is rapidly disappearing from the cities and country districts because every child on entering school must present a certificate of immunity. Fifty years ago there 1,500 deaths a year from diphtheria in Paris, whereas in 1937 there were but 87 deaths, the mortality having dropped from eighty to less than three per hundred thousand of population. Toxoiding against diphtheria is compulsory not only in France, but also in Hungary, Poland, Rumania and in the city of Geneva, Switzerland.

Because of the use of toxoid on this side of the Atlantic, Canada and the United States are eliminating diphtheria. Fourteen of the smaller Canadian cities where toxoid has been in use have been free of diphtheria deaths for periods of five to ten years. Other and larger cities have been remarkably free for long periods.

If, year by year, the rising generation of children are protected by the use of toxoid, diphtheria as a major problem will soon disappear from our midst.

—*By John W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.*

United States Wheat Figures

Domestic consumption and exports from the United States are estimated at 756 million bushels. Export sales to May 1st totalled approximately 109,300,000, of which 99,600,000 bushels have been shipped. Of the total sales for exports, 85 million bushels were assisted by federal export bonuses.

Wheat cutting is becoming general in the eastern half of Kansas.

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THEIR MAJESTIES ENJOY LOCOMOTIVE RIDE



Queen Elizabeth, whose beauty and simple charm has endeared her to Canadians from coast to coast, completely won the hearts of Canadian Pacific Railway Engineer Jock Rutherford and Fireman Stan Lea of giant locomotive 5919 in which Their Majesties rode over the scenically beautiful section of mountains from Beavermouth to Stoney Creek, B.C., in their westward trip across Canada.

Their Majesties forsook the luxury of their special cars for a supreme railroading thrill — a ride in the leading engine of a "triple-header", their royal train at this point being powered by three of the Canadian Pacific Railway's largest locomotives.

With W. M. Neal, vice-president, western lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, Their Majesties entered the locomotive cab at Beavermouth. The 5900-class locomotives — the Selkirks — consist of ten new T-1-b locomotives designed last year by H. B. Bowen, chief of motive power and rolling stock, Canadian Pacific Railway, to power heavy passenger and freight trains in the Rocky Mountains. They are a further development of 20 locomotives of the same type which were built in 1929 and which have given most efficient service between Field and Revelstoke.

Each huge oil-burner with its tender weighs 728,000 pounds and has ten 63-inch driving wheels. It develops 5,000 horsepower, which is sufficient to haul 12 steel cars or 1,050 tons up a 2.2% grade. This is equal to more than 12,000 tons on level track. The engine has a maximum tractive effort of 90,000 pounds and the cylinder dimensions are 25 inches with a 32-inch stroke.

Colonization Plans

A perusal of a report recently received from Great Britain leaves one with the impression that drought-ridden prairie farmers who have been seeking a safe anchorage elsewhere have been overlooking a good bet when they passed up Central British Columbia, for we learn from this document that "Our personal impression was that there was no reason why any small farmer on suitable soil and with the will to work should not save anything from $500 to $2,500 a year after feeding his family and buying such household necessities as he cannot produce."

The report is not talking about the happy condition of Central British Columbia farmers in the halcyon days of yore, but makes it clear that reference is made to possibilities under present day conditions for it adds: "They were all mixed farmers and we were further impressed with the fact that in general they had not felt even the worst of the depression to anything like the extent of other farmers, such as the wheat producers of the west."

The report is that of the British Mission of Brigadier General Sir Henry Page Croft and R. S. Dalgliesh to Western Canada last summer to investigate the possibilities of community settlement for British immigrants in British Columbia which was presented to the Prime Minister and the cabinet of Great Britain in the fall.

Apart from the fact that the Mission appears to have unearthed a section of Western Canada where it is apparently still possible to farm on small scale at a profit under present conditions, the report is of considerable interest in the prairie provinces, since it was originally the intention to establish colonies of British settlers, under an identical British state-aided scheme, in the wheat growing provinces under what was known as the General Hornby plan, to which considerable publicity was given last year.

The report leaves the impression that whatever plans may have been formulated for British settlement on colonization basis in the prairie provinces have been abandoned for the time being and attention is being concentrated on colonization in British Columbia where to some extent at least, conditions are dissimilar, and where the government has promised to make a grant of free land for the use of the prospective colony. Probably the clue to the abandonment of an immediate colonization project in the prairie provinces may be found in the reference already quoted, to the hardships experienced by what growers on the prairies in recent years.

* * * *

Population Needed

Whether the proposals to settle British colonies on community basis in the prairie provinces will be revived once the machinery has been set in motion to transfer colonies to Central British Columbia is apparently not known here at the moment, but it is quite probable that something more will be heard of it in the near future.

There can be no quarrel with the general statement in the report that Western Canada needs greater population to help carry the burden of the overhead which has been created in providing such a large territory with facilities; nor with the statement that every settler on the land provides a means of livelihood for at least one other in the cities, towns and villages, but conditions must be such that the settler on the land is able to operate at a margin of profit.

This condition cannot be said to have been achieved as long as the staple product on the prairies has to be subsidized or a large number of the producers assisted via the direct relief route, and more particularly is this the case if the subsidy is not sufficient to ensure a margin of profit. Until this situation is cleared up Western farmers as a body are undoubtedly opposed to immigration on colonization scale, even under a two-year guarantee and it is quite conceivable that the east would have some objections to offer.

* * * *

British Stock Needed

Nor can there be any quarrel with the oft-heard statement that whatever immigration to this country is permitted, whether on colonization scale or otherwise, it is highly desirable that a substantial percentage of the newcomers be of British stock.

And this can be said without impugning the loyalty of other nationals who have sought and been welcomed to the hospitality of this country and the liberty and security it affords, and their offspring. It is, however, essential that there be a strong foundation stock of those who are steeped in the traditions on which freedom and liberty are based to exert a leavening influence on those who have not been so fortunate in the circumstances surrounding their origin.

Certainly this objective should not be lost sight of and should receive every encouragement when conditions permit and opportunities afford.

In the meantime the experiment in Central British Columbia, if it is brought to fruition, and it looks like going ahead, will be watched with considerable interest in the prairie provinces and doubtless some valuable lessons will be learned from it. Let us hope it will be as great a success as its promoters anticipate.



Russia's Women Workers

Are Said To Be Equal With Men On Railway Jobs

Women are being placed at the head of railway lines in Russia and declared to be achieving success equal to that of men. The pioneer is Zinaida Troitskaya, head of the Moscow Belt Railway, who worked her way from depot mechanic to locomotive engineer and then organized Russia's first women's locomotive crew.

Her success caused the establishment of special courses in engine driving, which were attended by hundreds of women. These were conducted at railway depots by experienced instructors. Galinda Todchuk, the country's first woman locomotive fireman, has been placed in charge of another line.

New Use For Honey

Found Effective For Stimulating Roots Of Cuttings

Ordinary honey may be used with good effect in floriculture in the stimulation of roots of cuttings. Preliminary experiments by the Division of Horticulture, Dominion Experimental Farms, proved the utility of honey in this respect, and a thorough test which was concluded in March established the fact that a 25 per cent. solution of honey had a definitely stimulating effect on roots of both cedar and chrysanthemum cuttings and compared very favourably with any of the hormone chemicals used for that purpose.

A parabolic reflector unit for flat ceilings has been invented to distribute light evenly about rooms and improve illumination.

Human cancer is not contagious, says the American Medical Association.

Not only human beings are subjected to snow blindness; animals are afflicted with the same malady.



Must Be Widely Read

Moscow Paper Claims Copies Of Stalin's Books Run Into Millions

The Detroit Free Press says if you are trying to decide who is the most widely read current author, it evidently will be dangerous to leave Joseph Stalin off the list of candidates.

For a Moscow newspaper makes some astonishing claims in his behalf. It asserts that 157,000,000 copies of his books were printed in the period 1933-38 (compared to 48,755,000 volumes of the works of Lenin).

The publication says, too, that in addition, 13,755,000 copies of Stalin's brief history of the Communist party have been printed in ten languages and that shortly 20,000,000 of his speech of last March before the Communist party will come off the press.

A record like that is enough to make Adolf Hitler turn green, and several other colors, with envy.

Chinese Trousers

Made From Calico Flour Bags Which Originate In Japan

Japan may not know it, but for months past she has been helping to provide the Chinese with trousers. Many of Australia's calico flour bags come from Japan and when they are filled some go to China. Emptied, they are made by the Chinese into pants and the fact that "Best Australian" is stencilled boldly across the seats is a minor detail to the wearer. It is estimated that a consignment for Tientsin this month will clothe, partially, at least, 432,750 Chinese.—Australian Press Union.

A Thrifty Committee

Committeemen in charge of arrangements for the visit to Woodstock, Ont., of the King and Queen are nothing if not thrifty. Informed they would have to buy a red carpet for $350 to cover a runway at the station, they said the carpet would be cut up afterward and sold as rugs, at $3.50 each.

Europeans Hoard U.S. Money

Harry Hopkins, United States secretary of commerce, estimated that Europeans have acquired $100,000,000 of United States paper money for hoarding since the beginning of the first Czecho-Slovakian crisis last fall.

The term "flapper" originally was applied to young ducks not yet able to fly.

2309

New Terminology

The English Language Is Not Losing Its Resiliency

The English language is at least not losing its resiliency. It pounces on everything new that comes along, and, actually, it makes life much easier.

Europe's troubles can be passed off as due to conflicting "ideologies", or a clash in "dialectics". In economics, if you don't like "inflation", you can talk of "reflation". Also there is that nice one, "implementation". Sociology crops up with its "finks" and "time-lags", and a new field of study is grouped under "semantics".

Not to be outdone, television experiments have evolved "blizzard heads" for blonde actresses, and "womp" for a sudden surge in signal strength. Showing just what progress is capable of doing.—Hamilton Spectator.

SELECTED RECIPES

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

- 1 cup butter
- ½ cup Benson's or Canada Corn Starch
- ⅛ cup icing sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups bread flour

Temperature: 325 degrees F.
Time: 20 minutes.

Cream butter until fluffy but not greasy. Sift together three or four times the dry ingredients. Add to creamed mixture as long as possible with a spoon, then turn on floured board and knead in flour until the mixture cracks. Pat gently to ⅜ inch thickness and cut with fancy cutters, or roll into small balls and press flat with a fork. Bake in moderate oven. (10 dozen small cookies).

CHOCOLATE MINT SUNDAE

- ⅓ cup after dinner mints
- ¾ cup whipping cream
- 1 pint vanilla ice cream
- 14 Christie Chocolate Wafers

Crush mints and add to whipped cream. Put a portion of ice cream on each of six Chocolate Wafers and cover each with a second Chocolate Wafer. Cover with a second layer of ice cream and heap mint whipped cream on top. Coarsely crumble remaining wafers and sprinkle over top. Six portions.

Statements Of Loyalty

United Church And Salvation Army Send Addresses To The King

An address of loyalty on behalf of 2,000,000 members of the United Church in Canada was forwarded to Lord Tweedsmuir to be presented to King George. The address was signed by Rt. Rev. John Woodside, moderator, and Rev. Gordon A. Siscoe, secretary of the general council.

A statement of loyalty was also issued by Commissioner G. L. Carpenter on behalf of the Salvation Army in Canada, Alaska, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The statement said the army saluted Their Majesties "with loyal and unbounded affection."

A Monster Turtle

One sea turtle, dead about 20,000,000 years, caused a lot of scientific excitement at Corvallis, Ore. The turtle's 16-inch skull was found near Newport. Dr. E. L. Packard, Oregon State paleontologist, said its owner probably weighed 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. The find was the first of its kind ever reported in North America.

Personality In Pencil

A Texas man who is making a collection of lead pencils with historic backgrounds claims to be able to tell the temperament and personality of a person by studying a pencil he has used for a few days.

A peculiar species of tobacco which grows on Juan Fernandez—sometimes called Crusoe's isle—is sought by a University of California botanic expedition.

An animal may have several common names in one locality, but it has only one scientific name throughout the world.

Michigan ranks first in big game animals in the United States, Pennsylvania second and California third.

Air Conditioning

Story Of An American Doctor Who Possessed Inventive Genius

The earliest patentee of air conditioning was M. Carre. He is said to have gained the idea from one M. Rosan, a close friend of the American, Dr. John Gorrie, who made and patented the first ice-machine.

Dr. Gorrie's early life is shrouded in mystery. One fall day in 1803 or 1804, a dour Scotsman, dressed in the uniform of a Spanish officer, brought to Charleston, South Carolina, a fascinating young woman and her baby. Captain Gorrie, as he called himself, let it be known that the woman was his wife and that the baby was his first-born.

Wise persons in the town doubted the story, particularly since the Captain soon vanished never to return. This doubt was increased when liberal supplies of money came from abroad to support the deserted wife and child. These supplies continued until the son's education was completed. His mother brought the boy up carefully and although she never gave any hint of her past history she always had the respect of the community in which she lived. The prevailing story was that the boy was of royal parentage.

Young John Gorrie chose medicine as his profession and was graduated in New York in 1833. He finally settled in Apalachicola, a frontier town in Florida, where he fought malaria, yellow fever and the common plagues of the time. He was not only a clever and original physician but he possessed inventive genius of no mean order. He advocated drainage of swamps for the prevention of malaria; he thought that persons who slept under netting would escape the disease. (So they would, because they would thus avoid being bitten by mosquitoes). Dr. Gorrie invented and patented the first ice machine and if he had lived long enough—he died at 52—he would assuredly have been the pioneer in air conditioning of hospitals and buildings.

Dr. Gorrie's mother lived long enough to see her son successful. Her grandson, also John Gorrie, was killed in the Civil War.—By J. W. S. McCullougth, M.D., D.Ph. of The Health League of Canada.

Survival Of Religion

Atheist Leader Admits It Is Still A Live Force In Russia

Religion, which many may have been thinking has been largely exterminated in Russia, is still substantially in vogue in that country, on the admission of the well-known Yaroslavsky, head of the Atheist League in Russia. Yaroslavsky has recently put forth an estimate of no less than 30 million Christian believers in the Soviet union, and this after 20 years of sustained revolutionary labor in the vineyard. The atheist leader says it will require several five-year plans to extirpate religion in the Soviet republic.

A New York commentator remarks that "it is surprising that the leader of the godless movement should admit the existence of so large a remnant of the unsaved. From him and his supporters we have had from time to time news of religion in Russia being virtually in its death throes."

"But," proceeds the American commentator, "the fact that Soviet Russia still contains many million followers of religion will not be altogether surprising to any thoughtful person who has read history or who knows how human beings behave."

Religion may be discouraged but this doesn't insure its death. The Christian religion has survived much in a substantially troubled world over nearly 2,000 years. Religious conviction can become intensified, can burn with double glow, under persecution or efforts to suppress it.

Religion is an impulse that can stand a lot of battering. Prison walls or searing whip on human flesh cannot eradicate it. Russia may have its face officially set against religion but this may not mean that even hundreds of "five-year plans" will succeed in exterminating it. Religion is perhaps the most tenacious of all human impulses.—Regina Leader-Post.

Stand By Treaty

Portugal's Ancient Alliance With Great Britain Is Reaffirmed

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar reaffirmed Portugal's ancient alliance with Great Britain and criticized what he called "European treaty violators".

In an address before the national assembly at Lisbon, the premier, referring to the alliance with Britain, said "As for me, and I know I speak in the name of my country, I take as much to heart the faithful fulfillment of its duties as I do not let it, for the honor and interest of both parties, be corrupted or abased."

Girl Sets Air Mark

Alla Kondratieva, 20-year-old balloonist, claimed a new world's endurance record for stratosphere sphericals after remaining aloft 22 hours and 44 minutes at Penza. She also claims 17 other women's records.

The belief that snakes swallow their young to protect them from danger is a myth.

The first organization for preservation of wild flowers was started in Switzerland about 60 years ago.

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The Queen Remembered

Talks To Drummer Boy Her Majesty Saw In India 13 Years Ago

The Queen recognized a war veteran she had last seen in hospital at Delhi, India, 13 years ago, a prodigious feat of memory.

Leslie Holden, once a drummer in the Black Watch and now a farm hand at Kemptville, Ont., rode 40 miles on his bicycle to take his place among veterans at the unveiling of the National War memorial at Ottawa.

As Their Majesties passed the Queen stopped in front of him and treated him to her dazzling smile. "Were you not in India?" inquired the Queen.

Drummer Holden said he was too dumbfounded for a moment to speak. "Yes, ma'am," he finally gulped, "I was in the Second battalion, Black Watch, and you shook hands with me 13 years ago in Delhi as I lay in bed in hospital."

"I remember," nodded the Queen. "Did you get over your operation?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the veteran.

"Do you recognize this?" said Her Majesty, drawing his attention to a brooch on the left shoulder of her white coat. It was a replica of a Black Watch badge, set in diamonds and emeralds.

"Yes, I recognized it right away," said Holden. "It's the brooch the Second battalion gave you when you visited Delhi."

Her Majesty held out her hand. Tears in his eyes, Holden clasped her hand for a moment in both of his.

Safer Motoring

Checking Motorists Who Do Not Keep Cars In Safe Mechanical Condition

All over Canada this month, highway constables and city police officers are waging war against motorists who do not keep their cars in safe, mechanical condition. The most common carelessness displayed by motorists is with regard to their headlights and tail lights. The driver who travels on highways with one headlight out is considered one of the greatest menaces in motoring. Police everywhere are issuing reports that such carelessness must be stopped—in the interests of greater safety.

Don't be a one-eyed driver. Wise motorists who wish to avoid fines should have their brakes tested and headlights checked to-day.

Forgot One Thing

Man All Set To Live Long Reckoned Without Motor Cars

The doctor examined him twice a year. He wore goloshes when it rained. He slept with his window open. He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He got at least eight hours' sleep every night. He never smoked, drank, or lost his temper. He did his daily dozen. He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral took place yesterday—he had forgotten about motor cars.—Montreal Star.

Prairie Weather Warmer

Temperatures For Past Twenty Years Have Been Higher

Warming up of the Arctic Basin over the last half century has been giving western Canada increasingly warmer weather, Dr. Andrew Thomson, chief physicist for the Dominion's meteorological service, told the Royal Society of Canada.

This did not mean, Dr. Thomson added, that western winters will necessarily continue to grow warmer. His conclusions were based on what has happened in the past 50 years and could in no way be construed as prediction of what may prevail in years to come.

Twenty years' progressive mean temperatures show that the increase is the same for city stations like Winnipeg and country stations like Qu'Appelle, Sask., indicating higher temperatures in recent years are not due to building up around observing stations.

The annual increase, he found, was due largely to the winter season becoming warmer. Spring and autumn showed little change. The average winter temperature of stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is about four degrees Fahrenheit warmer for the period 1919-1938 than the period 1884-1903.

Dr. Thomson's records went back to the days when the railways first went through and a chain of meteorological stations was established at Winnipeg, Minnedosa, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary and Victoria.

Although temperature increases were found to be striking between Winnipeg and Calgary, Victoria temperatures have remained static over the last 50 years. At Toronto and Montreal small increases were noted. These corresponded with increases noted in Europe and Asia.

The outstanding fact was that in the prairies the increased temperatures were higher than elsewhere.

Autumns after showing an initial increase have been going cooler lately, the meteorologist said.

Western temperatures, he explained, were due to movement of air from the Pacific and the Arctic. From the evidence it seemed pretty clear that since the Pacific temperatures have remained constant the increasing warmth has been due to warming up from the Arctic Basin.

Need Of The Hour

Is To Get Back To Religion Opinion Of New York Publisher

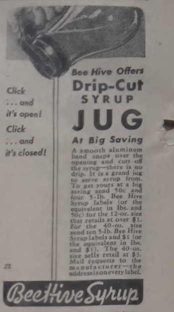
The absence of the old family Bible from the place it once occupied on the parlor table of the American home is resulting in Atheism joining Communism, Fascism and Bolshevism among the subversive movements threatening democracy James W. Brown, publisher of Editor and Publisher, said.

Absence of the Bible, Brown explained, means that religious instruction, on which he said American government and tradition are founded, is no longer given to the nation's youth.

"The need of the hour is to get back to religion," the publisher said in an interview. "From it comes the perspective, the wisdom and understanding that are so badly needed to-day. The home and the church have lost their control of youth. It is the duty of the press to direct public attention to all these dangerous influences."

In preparing his reply to Roosevelt, Hitler asked his little neighbors whether it is true that they are afraid of him. Most of them answer, "N-n-no."

"Why is thirteen considered an unlucky number?" asks a contemporary. We believe the idea originated when a defendant in court added together one judge and 12 jurymen.



Machine Works Accurately

Operating Like Electric Razor It Removes Skin For Grafting

A new machine for skinning human beings to make skin grafting more certain and safe and thus save lives was demonstrated at St. Louis, Mo.

A Kansas City surgeon, Dr. Earl C. Padgett, showed with a paint pot of rubber cement, a curved piece of sheet metal and a vibrating knife, how he could, if necessary, whisk all the skin off a person who had recently died, and transfer it to save the life of another facing death from a severe burn or injury.

In principle his machine is an electric razor which can cut any area of the skin to any desired depth accurately and quickly. If an area to which skin is to be grafted required it, the instrument could provide a patch with scalloped edges.

Heretofore skin grafting required that the surgeon have a flat surface of the body to work on when he removed a piece of skin with the ordinary surgical knife, Dr. Padget said.

With the mechanical skinner, patches six inches long and four inches wide can be taken off in a few minutes and applied immediately over burned or otherwise damaged areas.

In use the rubber cement is painted on the curved metal drum and also on the area of the skin to be detached. When it dries, one edge of the drum is placed on the skin and it adheres tightly to the area. The drum is then rotated and a knife driven back and forth by an electric motor follows it to separate the skin from the body. The skin is then stripped off the drum and placed on the area where it is needed. The rubber cement can be rubbed off later after the graft has begun.

Should Think Sooner

Some People Have Ready Excuse After Getting Into Trouble

A man convicted at London, Ont., of drunken driving told the magistrate that he might lose his job. He was, nevertheless, sentenced to two weeks in jail and told that the magistrate was more concerned about people in the street whom he might kill or injure than over the possible loss of his position. That is the correct attitude to take. Men who plead for their wives, their families or their jobs after they have got themselves into trouble never think of them beforehand.

The longest railway platform in England is said to be the Victoria and Exchange station platform in Manchester, which is 2,194 feet in length.



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Arctic Defense

See Danger To Canada By Reason Of Development Of Aviation

Necessity of guarding Canada's Arctic frontier, which looks into the back yards of Europe's dictators, is stressed by Walter E. Gilbert, veteran modern pilot, who has covered thousands of miles in the Arctic.

To-day Northern aerial routes, pioneered by Canadian airmen, many of whom were war-time pilots, no longer are "forgotten trails" of the North; oceans and the icy wilderness of the Arctic fade as the barrier against attack on Canada's shores. Aviation has changed the picture.

Reports Germany sought air bases in Iceland and Greenland focussed attention on the frontier of the north. It is only 2,500 miles from northern central Europe, a short distance under present aerial development. Iceland is but 2,000 miles from Winnipeg; Greenland 1,500, by air. And landlocked bays and level stretches of land afford ideal bases for aerial and naval craft along the boundary.

Six years ago Commander Wolfgang von Gronau, internationally famed German pilot demonstrated the feasibility of the aerial highway from Greenland to Canada, a flight of but a few hours.

In a charted course from Greenland over the coast of Labrador, von Gronau flew to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to Montreal, and from there to Chicago. In another flight in 1933 he crossed from Greenland to the Dominion, passed over Northern Ontario, via Cochrane, to Detroit. Later he came to Winnipeg, continued to Churchill, Manitoba's northern seaport, and across the barrens to the far north Mackenzie river country.

Recent non-stop flight of the Russian airmen, General Vladimir Kokkinaki, from Moscow to Miscout Island, New Brunswick, a distance of 4,000 miles, was another demonstration of quick aerial communication.

General Kokkinaki failed to reach his objective, New York, due to compass and oxygen difficulty, but he demonstrated the feasibility of high altitude flight for long distance flying.

Canada might well look to the unprotected border of the Arctic.—St. Catharines Standard.

Must Know Every Detail

Much Depends On Personal Servants Of Their Majesties

Not the most unimportant people who accompany the King and Queen on their travels are a few men and women of whom even Britain has never heard. Yet they possibly come into closer contact with the Royal Family than any in the Empire. They are the personal servants of Their Majesties.

That they have never been heard of is merely a sign that in their private lives the King and Queen are the same as other people in this world—just the two heads of a family, albeit it is the first family in the world.

Their task is no easy one. Think, for example, of the job of Thomas Jeram, the King's valet, who has the job of seeing that the King is always correctly dressed, no matter what one of his sixty uniforms he wears. His knowledge for that job has to be encyclopaedic.

Every uniform outfit the King wears must be correct in every detail. If it isn't somebody is sure to notice and there would be times when anything incorrect in regimental or other dress might possibly cause a slight lifting of eyebrows, as if to say: "A wrong decoration. How could that have happened?"

It was, incidentally, a change for the King to be attended by a royal barber. He usually shaves himself, although Jeram, at times, does the task for him.

Then comes James McDonald, assistant valet and brusher, who keeps the royal wardrobe in order, attends to medals and so forth.

Before both of them comes Frederick Smith, the King's page, who, with two footmen, also accompany Their Majesties. Smith is what is known as a "bluecoat" in the palace order, because he wears a dark blue tail coat with a dark blue velvet collar, white waistcoat, gold buttons, white collar and tie. The footmen wear red coats, dark blue trousers with gold braid, white waistcoats, ties and shirts, when on duty.

Penthouses For Poultry

Coops Are Built On Flat Roofs In Peru For Safety

In Lima, Peru, and vicinity, poultrymen build their hencoops on the flat roofs of their long, low houses, and in these roof-top chicken "penthouses", safe from marauding animals and poultry thieves chicks are hatched, eggs are laid, and chickens grow fat for market. Each evening, the Peruvian poultryman goes up on his house-top to collect his eggs.

"It has been well said that failure only begins when you leave off trying to succeed," said Neville Chamberlain.

An electric fan and an insect trap are built into a new floor lamp without altering its appearance.

It is against the law to share any part of your meal with a friend in a restaurant in Omaha, Neb.

Rhubarb Cultivation

Can Be Grown For Both Summer And Winter Use

No fruit or vegetable garden is complete without from six to twelve roots, according to the size and needs of the family, of either Ruby or Macdonald rhubarb, states James Gallaher, Head Gardener, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Rhubarb thrives best on a comparatively rich, deep, well drained soil. The soil selected should be preferably prepared the autumn previous to planting by spading in deeply and thoroughly a good application of stable manure; where space will permit it may be ploughed under. Early the following spring the soil should be well worked up and a commercial fertilizer, preferably 5-10-5 applied at the rate of five pounds per square rod and well mixed with the soil prior to planting.

When resetting crowns taken from old dug-up clumps, single crowns should be selected, removing all old roots. These are set three feet apart in rows five feet apart. Plant the crown so that its growing tip is just below the surface of the soil and tramp the soil firmly. Hoe, dig or cultivate at intervals to loosen the soil and control weeds. After the autumn frosts kill the leaves, mulch with straw or strawy manure for the winter. Remove this in spring and continue to dig and cultivate. Strong rapid growth of the leaves is the objective. The leaves manufacture the nutrients that develop the roots, in which are stored the reserves of food that make for the rapid growth of the stalks that we use as food, in the early spring. Remove no stalks the first year, but few the second, and after that never more than half the stalks that develop. The result will then be large, long, tender stalks for the table. It takes three or four years to develop a really productive crown.

Every farmer or gardener who has a good house cellar should grow his own winter rhubarb. Four to six crowns should be planted annually and from the fifth year on this number can be dug up annually for winter use. In this way continuous production for both summer and winter use is possible. The roots to be used for winter forcing are dug just prior to the freezing of the ground. After digging they should be placed on boards, out of the sun, and left exposed till January 15. Then two of these roots may be brought into a warm dark cellar at bi-weekly intervals, put into a box, packed about with soil and peat moss and well watered when brought in and frequently afterwards. A month is required for forcing. Six wintered roots should give a continuous supply of winter rhubarb for two months.

Will Change Again

Some Time Word "German" Will Stand For Friendly Nation

The First German Presbyterian Church of Orange, N.J., has changed its name. "The word 'German' is not very popular with people here," explains its pastor. Hereafter it will be the William Street Presbyterian Church.

Somehow we're sorry. We're reminded of the unhappy days when patriotism seemed to demand that German measles should be called liberty measles, that German silver and German fried potatoes must have other names, that even sauerkraut must be liberty cabbage. It would be too bad to go through all that again.

For, despite what is being done by the temporary rulers of the German people, the word "German" does not deserve our hatred. It stands for the ancestral country of millions of fine and loyal Americans. It did stand within our memory for a peaceful, friendly nation, rightfully proud of great achievements in science and literature, music and art. And some time it will again.—New York World-Telegram.

For Imperial Defence

Indian Rajah Offers $23,500 To The British Government

Acting with the approval of his council of state, the Rajah of Perlis, smallest of all the Malay states, offered the British government $23,500 as his contribution toward the cost of Imperial defence.

Perlis, 300 square miles in area, has a total population of 50,000. Seven Europeans make their permanent home there.

New Stamp Machine Gives Rest

A streamlined, coin-operated letter box designed to eliminate stamp-buying—and also to give your tongue a rest—has been placed in operation by United States postal authorities. First, three cents are deposited in the machine. Then the letter is inserted in a guided slot and, by the twist of a dial, is stamped and mailed.

Speculate On Mars

This summer Mars will be 28,000,000 miles nearer the earth than it has been for 15 years, and members of the Mars section of the British Astronomical Association will keep constant vigil hoping to settle the controversy about the existence of life on the planet.

More than 448,000 communities, or about one-third of the total in the United States, are dependent solely upon motor vehicles for transportation. 2309

R.C.A.F. GUARD OF HONOUR MOUNTED AT RIDEAU HALL



Amid full military pomp and splendor, the Royal Guard of the Household, supplied by members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, was mounted at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, where the King and Queen stayed during their visit in the Canadian Capital. Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, is seen above after granting the traditional permission to Air Vice-Marshal Croil, right, to post a guard of honour. The guard remained on 24-hour duty at the main entrances of the vice-regal residence until the Royal visitors left.

Vindication Of The Potato

Noted Authority On Diet, Avers That It Is Good Food

Now watch the potato strut and plume himself, and do not be surprised if he tries to "hold you with his glittering eye". The potato, after years in the shadows, almost in quarantine, has received a clean bill of health from no less an authority than Sir John Boyd Orr, the noted authority on diet.

The potato is good food, says Sir John. "Eat lots of potatoes," is his advice. "They're not fattening. Milk and potatoes are almost a perfect diet."

The potato has suffered unduly in this age of juices and vitamins and fads. And he has suffered patiently, not even rebelling when people hurled at him the meanest name in the dietitian's vocabulary: "You are only a lump of starch". With his new certificate of character he should come back into favor with a rush.—Vancouver Province.

Drought-Resistant Plant

Perennial Designed To Maintain Fertility In Dust Areas

The Royal Society of Canada was told a large-seeded, drouth-resistant plant will be produced shortly for western Canada, designed to aid in maintaining fertility in dust areas.

Dr. F. H. Peto, of the National Research Council, Ottawa, speaking before the biological sciences section at Montreal, said a breeding program to produce this perennial plant through combining favorable characteristics of wheats and wheat grasses is being carried out by the Dominion experimental farms and the National Research Council.

Heavy U.S. Enlistments

Former soldiers are answering by the thousands the United States army's appeal to join its new enlisted reserve of "minute men". Officers said 17,578 had signed up on April 30, exceeding the army's goal of 16,667 by July 1.

Wintry days over, Eskimos play football to celebrate the return of the sun, Rev. George Gillespie said in a lecture at Winnipeg. The ball is made of caribou stuffed with hair.

The oldest agricultural experiment station, the Rothamsted Station in England, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary in 1943.

Dealing With The Dandelion

Plant That Has A Persistence That Will Not Down

This is the time of year when gardeners renew their lifelong campaign against the dandelion. We do not need to remind them that it is mostly effort wasted, because this golden flower has survived long wars and shows each Spring vigor and persistence worthy of a distinguished cause.

If the dandelion were a timid plant of precarious existence, with a fancy for hot-houses and their artificial warmth, it would be prized highly and no doubt would bring fancy prices on the florists' market. Few flowers have a finer yellow, and a field of dandelions in bloom is something worth seeing. But a dandelion in the front lawn is just a weed and nothing more, and people dig it up and put salt on its roots and practise all sorts of measures for its elimination with very little success. The dandelion may be down but it is seldom out.

So it is just as well to accept the dandelion philosophically and think of it merely as a flower strayed from its proper setting. After all if roses or tulips persisted in coming up through the grass we should pursue them just as energetically, forgetting the time and labor given their cultivation in another place.—Ottawa Journal.

Taking Long Journey

Young Boy Travels Alone Across Sea For Eye Operation

Carl Woehrman, 10 years old, son of a dairy worker at Juneau, Wisconsin, is going to Germany, travelling most of the distance alone, to have an eye operation. His father, Frederick Woehrman, said he would take Carl only to Chicago. In 1934, when the Woehrmans lived in Colorado, Carl ate fruit which had been sprayed with a poison, the father explained, and during a serious illness which followed became partly blind. The boy's uncle in Germany will pay for the operation.

When a telegram informed a man in Nagam, India, that he had won $5,625 in a lottery, he went into hysterics and died before he could receive the money.

The stream-lined bathtub has arrived. All we need now is a cake of soap with hydraulic brakes.

An All-Purpose Feed

Keeps Cattle In Excellent Condition States Stock Owner

Is it necessary to have one meal mixture for the calves, another for the heifers, still another for the milk cows and a further mixture for dry cows? Albert Seiling, who runs a herd of Holstein cattle along with his extensive poultry business at Elmira, Ont., says not. He has an all-purpose dairy mixture. Here it is: 600 pounds ground oats, 500 pounds bran, 400 pounds yellow hominy, 250 pounds linseed oil meal, 200 pounds dried brewers grains, 150 pounds fish meal, 50 pounds kelp, and 25 pounds iodized salt.

"This mixture keeps our cattle in wonderful condition," says Seiling. "We have had no trouble of any kind since we have started with it. It is as good for calves and heifers as it is for the cows. I don't need to add that it simplifies our feeding a whole lot."

Taking Workers' Census

Germany Putting People Into Jobs They Are Fitted For

A volunteer army of 70,000 Germans started work on a census which will afford the Nazi regime information on which to base further regimentation of the life of the nation.

One important purpose of the count, it was officially stated, is to determine exactly what callings, trades, professions or branches of labor are too scantily supplied to satisfy the needs of the country and which ones are overcrowded from the national viewpoint.

Measures designed to make individual talents and achievements better serve the dominating interests of the Reich are expected to follow.

An Albino Buffalo

An albino buffalo calf, so rare they occur only once in millions of animals, has been sighted in Alaska's growing bison herd. Colonel Harry Revelle, roadhouse proprietor of Fairbanks, who reported seeing the calf, said it was pure white, except for slightly pink markings on the nose and hoofs.

James Whitcomb Riley, Hoosier poet, at one time used the pseudonym of Benjamin F. Johnson.

A 90-foot blue whale estimated to weigh 192 tons was the biggest whale catch of the 1937-1938 season.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALLERS ARRIVE FOR CANADA-UNITED STATES TOUR



Braw Scottish laddies smile cheerfully as they arrived in Montreal on the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of York" on a tour of Canada and the United States.

Queen Victoria's Children

Three Are Still Receiving Annuities From National Exchequer

Even those who give loudest thanks that they were not born in the "stuffy" age of Victorianism cannot but admit that there was something to be admired in the forthright views of the Sovereign of that day. As example we quote from E. F. Benson's extremely interesting new book, "Daughters of Queen Victoria," which has been published with the authority and approval of descendants of the strong-minded little Queen.

There was feeling especially among Victoria's German relatives, when the engagement of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll, was projected. In some quarters, indeed, the horror was akin to that of the dowager in Oscar Wilde's play, "The Importance of Being Earnest", at the idea of one of her breed "marrying into a cloakroom . . . forming an alliance with a parcel!" To all this the mother of the Princess replied with a spirit that Scots cannot fail to appreciate.

"It will strengthen the hold of the royal family, besides infusing new and healthy blood into it," wrote the Widow of Windsor. "Princes of small German houses without fortunes are very unpopular here. Whereas Lord Lorne is a man of independent fortune, and really no lower in rank than a minor German royalty." And that was that. The pity was that the happy marriage of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, should have been the only one among the nine children of Queen Victoria that was not blessed with offspring.

Those who are interested in statistics may care to know that Princess Louise, married at 23, and granted an annuity of £6,000 a year and a dowry of £30,000, has drawn £370,000 from the national Exchequer. Her only surviving sister, Princess Beatrice, who is 82, has had an allowance that up to the present amounts to £295,000. The Duke of Connaught, the surviving son of Queen Victoria, was granted an annuity of £15,000 when he came of age in 1871, and on his marriage in 1879 an addition £10,000.—Glasgow Bulletin.

Eleventh Annual Festival

Tulips Bloomed Along Eight-Mile Lane In Holland, Michigan

Against a background of Dutch costumes and brilliantly-hued blossoms, the eleventh annual tulip festival was opened in Holland, Mich. The vanguard of the expected hundreds of thousands of visitors from several states found most of the tulips in bloom along the colorful, eight-mile "tulip lane".

The festival opened officially when a group of young men and women, in authentic costumes of The Netherlands scrubbed the streets under the watchful eyes of Burgmeister Henry Geerlings, symbolic of the immaculate cleanliness of the land for which the city is named.

One thousand or more Holland residents were in costume for that event and for a volks parade of dog carts, cheese wagons, glompen dancers and troubadours that followed. A pageant closed the day's program.

Three hundred wooden shoe dancers performed each night.

Moved By Man Power

Chinese Are Pushing Small Freight Cars Loaded With Goods

Cars pushed by hand on light rails will carry an increasing amount of goods in China, according to a decision by the National Production Conference, just concluded at Chunking. The conference made plans for the construction of hundreds of miles of light rail lines to solve the critical transportation difficulties. The country's ample manpower will be utilized to push small freight cars. Rails and cars can be manufactured in China. The conference also decided to intensify the creation of small industries in free territories and in "guerrilla" areas.

Not A Good Portrait

Florence Nightingale Shown With Curly Hair And Earrings

The national portrait gallery in London is in trouble over a picture it says is Florence Nightingale. Miss Nightingale's relatives say it doesn't come near looking like her. The portrait of a nice-looking girl in mid-Victorian costume has a gilt label under it saying: "Florence Nightingale, by Augustus Leopold Egg, R.A., (1816-63)." While the girl in the girl in the portrait has curled hair they say Miss Nightingale never did. The picture also shows earrings. Miss Nightingale's ears were never pierced.

U.S. Geologist

J. Edmund Woodman, 66, professor emeritus of geology at New York University and a former geologist for the Canadian government, died of heart disease in New York. He also had taught at Dalhousie University, Halifax. While in Canada, Professor Woodman was retained by the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources as geologist in charge of the exploration of iron ore and limestone resources in Nova Scotia.

Mixing phosphorus with his oil colors, W. R. Woolcott, an artist, of Westcliff-on-Sea, paints pictures which are luminous at night.

New Medical Idea

Put Patients To Sleep By Process Of Refrigeration

Like wildfire a new medical idea, human hibernation, is spreading among the thousands of doctors at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

They want to try it on heart disease, insanity, tuberculosis and ills representing the whole gamut from degenerative to infectious diseases. They have been standing around a motion picture in a small scientific exhibition booth seeing something that never before was done to human beings.

The pictures show women being put to "sleep" like hibernating bears, by refrigeration. The hibernation exhibit is by Doctors Temple Fay and Lawrence Smith of Philadelphia.

The women are covered with cracked ice like frozen fish. An electric fan is turned on. In three hours their internal temperatures are forced down below 90, usually to a temperature of 89. They go to sleep.

The room is kept cold so that when the ice is removed they stay cool like a bear in his winter cave. They are kept thus for five days. At the end they are awakened by hot coffee, or warm applications. They arouse smiling, as if from sleep, and with no memory of what has happened different from completely dreamless sleep.

During the "hibernation" the pulse beat disappears. Only the electrocardiograph shows the heart is still beating. Their kidneys stop. Bowels and apparently all digestive works stop. But this, ordinarily a signal of approaching death, seems of no danger, because at the same time analysis of the blood shows it has ceased to fill up with waste products. There is nothing to eliminate.

Metabolism itself slows down 10 to 20 per cent. They should die of pneumonia but not one has ever shown a sign of pneumonia. They haven't caught cold or anything else whatever as yet. The germs in their bodies apparently slow down along with the entire organism.

Speculating medical watchers say it ought to give the heart a complete rest, like nothing else can, and so perhaps prolong life in that way. They point to the recent sensational treatments for insanity through insulin and camphor shock. There the patient sinks into a deep coma close to death and coma seems to be the cause of improvement. Here, the speculating doctors say, is a coma safer, longer and apparently more restful, for insanity.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease. If, again say the visiting physicians who watched this exhibit, the bacteria will slow down while tissues heal in hibernation, perhaps the body's defences will be able to throw off tuberculosis when the sleeper awakens.

Runs Into Billions

Economic Loss Involved Through Accidents Is Very Heavy

Safety campaigns are usually thought of in terms of the human lives and the human suffering involved.

That is natural enough, and right enough, for they are the first consideration.

But there is another side to it, and one not usually so easily grasped. That is the tremendous economic loss involved. More than 100,000 people are killed, and 375,000 crippled for life every year, and the annual economic loss is not less than three billion dollars, according to D. D. Fennell, president of the National Safety Council of the United States.

It is a heavy toll. Every step taken to cut down accidents not only saves lives and misery, but saves a loss that is a tremendous drain on the economic machinery of the country. Multiply by thousands the dislocations, interruptions, and costs that come to a single plant by an accident, and the picture clears. Progress in safety is being made. Co-operation and watchfulness can increase that progress in 1939.—Regina Leader-Post.

Where The Wind Blows

Oklahoma Has Edge On Every Place According To Story

When the wind blows in Oklahoma, it blows.

Senator Josh Lee, Oklahoma Democrat, told the Senate so in a speech.

"They hang a heavy iron log chain on a horizontal pole as a wind gauge," he said. "When the log chain stands straight out, the farmers know the wind is blowing. If it sags a little bit they go on pitching hay."—Detroit Free Press.

Shoe Industry In Canada

Factories Supplied Over 25,000,000 Pairs During Year Of 1937

Every Canadian buys more than two pairs of shoes a year, according to calculations made by government statisticians. In 1937 the consumption was 2.22 pairs for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, or a total of 24,649,521 pairs. Of this number, Canadian factories supplied approximately 24,000,000 at the same time manufacturing 355,300 pairs for export purposes.

African natives make blankets from the stomach lining of elephants.

Bananas account for 65 per cent. of the total exports of Honduras.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A gold bowl was given the King and Queen at Ottawa as a gift from the Canadian government.

The Royal Air Force proudly put on a display for Empire Air Day with 5,000 planes in the growing British air fleet.

Lost in thick fog, a United States army aeroplane crashed into the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, California, killing the pilot and at least two other persons.

A copy of Motley's Naval and Military Journal, a newspaper of 1799, is owned by William G. Abbott of Winnipeg. It reports the campaign of Napoleon against the Turks.

Chancellor Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, announced a decision by Germany to build a "Siegfried line" for defence against Poland and the east.

The British government has rejected Japanese claims for wider representation on the international settlement council at Shanghai. The United States also has rejected the Japanese claims.

One clothing rental firm in Toronto reported a completed "rent-out" of formal morning clothes to persons presented to the King and Queen. One rental house supplied 75 complete outfits.

Queen Mary was greeted enthusiastically by a large crowd when she visit "Clubland," a South London institution, and unveiled wall plaques. The club provides recreation and clinical facilities for 2,000 girls and boys between the ages of 11 and 18.

Excitement Forty Years Ago

Ontario Paper Records Road Mishaps In Horse And Buggy Days

The St. Marys Journal-Argus says nowadays we are shocked by the highway accident record and look back to the good old horse and buggy days when life was safe and the pedestrians got a break. It was therefore a surprise to us the other days to observe in an old Journal-Argus fyle of forty years ago no less than three local items on the same page calling attention to road mishaps. One item told of Billy Dymond, former St. Marys man, bringing action against the Ingersoll Waterworks Co. for injuries sustained by being thrown from his buggy in that town. Another driver, a resident of Woodham, turned his young mare too swiftly onto Queen street and was happy in getting off with a broken shaft. Again a young man was thrown from a buggy on Water street and landed on the road on his face. He was taken to the Ontario House and "comforted by the means within reach." All this excitement in 1898!

Date Is Moveable

Time Man Entered America May Be Placed Farther Back

Anthropologists have found evidence that a prehistoric "old timer"—pre-dating even the 10,000-year-old Folsom man—may have roamed the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, when camels and elephants romped the Western plains.

Frank Hibben, University of New Mexico anthropologist, gave official credence to such probability as a result of discovery of a finely finished dart point in a Sandia Mountains' cave just east of Albuquerque.

"There can be no doubt of the importance of this find," Dr. Hibben said, "nor of the possibility that we may have to move the date of man's entry into America back once more."

The dart was found some weeks ago by archaeological students in a cave sealed by stalagmitic material which Dr. Hibben said precluded any possibility of deposit since the pleistocene age. Unofficially it was estimated to have been made somewhere between 10,000 and 25,000 years ago.

Canada's Permanent Force

Improvement In The Conditions Of Service Is Urged

Improvement in the conditions of service of Canada's permanent force to bolster morale and attract ambitious, intelligent young men was urged upon the government by Leslie Mutch (Lib., Winnipeg South), as the commons approved defence estimates totalling $17,000,000.

When so much attention and money was being devoted to defence, Mr. Mutch contended, more consideration should be given the human side of defence. Some of the higher-ups in the army, he complained, were "still living in the days of the bow and arrow" as far as procedure was concerned.

He advocated a contributory pensions scheme for other ranks, allowances for minor children and broadening of the marriage regulations.

Forming Czech Legion

Thousands of Czechs in France already have registered for a Czech Legion which is prepared to offer its services to France and to fight for the re-establishment of a homeland. There are at least 20,000 former soldiers among the Czechs in France, and they are confident of forming from their ranks at least one infantry division of 12,000 well-trained men.

It's better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same.

View Of An Architect

Requisite Of A House Is That It Must Look Good

William O. Ludlow, veteran architect and chairman of the committee on public information of the American Institute of Architects, explained what, in his opinion, constituted a good-looking house. He said:

"First of all, a home must look like a home, and I mean, of course, it must look like a home to the average man. If it is a rectangular box with a flat roof and plain wall surfaces, it reminds the average man of a factory, a building where economy is the first consideration, a place where the occupants stay as short a time as possible, and gladly leave when the whistle blows.

"This must not be taken as an indictment of 'modern' design. In skillful hands, plain walls and corner windows can make an artistic and attractive home for certain climates and proper environment. But it is quite evident that the American people do not take kindly to this style outside of Florida, California and the Southwest, where it seems appropriate.

"In any event, it is doubtful if the style in its present form has come to stay. It undoubtedly is one of the first steps of progress in architectural design, but therefore of questionable value as an asset to houses so designed at present.

"Second in importance perhaps to good value, a house must be appropriate in appearance to its environment; it must be a good neighbor to the other houses of its community, and look suitable to the climate. A modernistic or Mediterranean house is just as much out of the place on Cape Cod as a Cape Cod or Colonial house is in Miami or Los Angeles.

"A third requirement for the good-looking house is that it shall fit its site; a tall house on a knoll is just as bad as squatty house in a hollow. For homelike feeling, most houses should be as 'close to the ground' as possible.

"Also, color may add or detract greatly from the beauty of a house and, consequently, its value. Blue blinds, for instance, may be just the right thing for one house, and just the wrong thing for the house next door.

"Further, planting and landscaping, if done with taste and knowledge, may give a remarkable charm and add to the house great beauty, but it must be laid out with reference to the architectural features of the house. The layout of walks, lawn, shrubs and trees should be designed with the house, not merely as something added afterward if the money holds out."

To make a house "good to look at," Mr. Ludlow concludes, "there remains the most important—and yet the most elusive—thing, the artistry of design, an intangible something that comes from the ability of the architect, who by training and talent makes beautiful his design very much as the painter makes beautiful his painting or the musician his music."

In his opinion, the money value of a "good-looking" house is often 50 per cent. greater than a house "of similar size but of poor design."

Advocates Health Units

State Has Responsibility In Looking After Health Of People

Canada is becoming "one of the most backward nations" so far as public health is concerned because of the inadequacy of its health services, Denton Massey (Con., Toronto-Greenwood) asserted in the House of Commons.

Thousands died in Canada each year from preventable disease "because we have not made these life saving and life giving medical services efficient and practically available to our population," he said.

He advocated setting up health units across the country similar to those now operating with marked success on the prairies which would only cost $1 a person, or $11,000,000, according to an estimate by the Canadian Medical Association.

Pensions Minister C. G. Power welcomed arguments for the spending of additional money on improved health services.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the state has as much responsibility to look after the health of its people as it has to protect them from burglary and violence and just what branch of the state should do it has not yet been decided in this country," he said.

The federal government would soon run into difficulty if it attempted to take over provincial health units and services. He wished all provinces would follow the example of Quebec and Saskatchewan and develop health units.

Fine Investment

The Suez canal has proved an excellent investment for Great Britain, Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, advised the House of Commons. Sir John said Britain had received £1,699,269 in dividends and interest during 1938, representing 41 per cent. of the total price paid for the stock in 1876.

Great Britain's railways use some 14,000,000 tons of coal for fuel annually.

Greek archaeologists plan to excavate at the site of Plato's academy in Athens.

Flee From Danger

Plan For Evacuation Of Cities In The Event Of War

The easy acceptance with which we read how vast cities are to be evacuated if war begins makes a travesty of the vaunt of civilization. These hives are to be emptied and the swarms of humans to be dispersed as the wind bloweth. London is to evacuate its children, but puts more hope in the security of its safety measures than Paris puts in the more limited measures it is taking.

In Paris the people are strongly recommended to go away from it. They are ordered to leave upon the arrival of what is officially cryptically described as "the period of tension."

Trains, buses, and every other motor vehicle are apportioned for this transport of the people from Paris. The large number who have relatives in the country are to go to the homes of those relatives, and the people in Paris without rural connections are to proceed to allotted areas. Each arrondissement has been notified of the district to which its residents are to go.

The city is to be cleared of its population, and its four millions and more to be cut down to the quarter million indispensable to protect buildings against fire and to give other services.

This evacuation plan for Paris is thought to have two flaws. A "period of tension" may not precede war and allow for the transport of millins to districts some distance from the city. And French people are only with great difficulty got to leave the homes in which they are determined to stay and take their chances. This was tragically so in the devastated areas in the Great War. The same innate cleavage to the home is likely again to be encountered in Paris in any other war. —Winnipeg Free Press.

New Royal Seal

Was Created For Use By His Majesty In Ottawa

A new royal seal had to be made for the King's visit. His Majesty affixed this special seal to the bills to which he gave royal assent on his visit to the Canadian parliament.

The Royal Seal of Great Britain may not be taken out of the British Isles. The seal used by the governor-general was considered not suitable for use by the King himself. Minister of Justice Lapointe submitted and secured the passing of a bill by parliament authorizing the creation of the new seal for the King's use.

Useful And Ornamental

California Minister Succeeds In Growing Almonds On Palm Tree

The Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Black of Hanford, California, saw no reason why a palm tree shouldn't be useful as well as ornamental. They pruned away a few fronds, inserted almond sprouds and now have a palm tree that has several flourishing almond shoots on it. One of the sprouts has attained a height of five feet and is bearing 30 almonds this year.

HOME SERVICE

LET GRACIOUS PHRASES WIN FRIENDS FOR YOU



Know What to Say at All Times

No wonder Beth wins more attention than other girls. She seems always to know the apt, gracious thing to say.

In a jiffy she puts shy Bob at ease, says, "A glass of lemonade just fills the bill this balmy spring evening!" Another girl would have dully murmured, "Thanks!"

But it's easy to charm in any situation by stocking up on smooth phrases. A new friend drops in? Say, "What an unexpected pleasure!" In parting, "It's too bad you have to leave so soon."

Accept an invitation enthusiastically with "There's nothing I'd rather do." Or when you must refuse, say, "What a shame—I've already planned something else."

Walking into a business office you appear confident, poised with "Please tell Mr. Hatton I am here. I have an appointment."

And make your talk sparkle with bright new ways of saying things, "as different as chalk from cheese," "plentiful as blackberries."

Learn to say the right thing at the right moment! Our new 32-page booklet, "Effective Phrases For All Occasions", gives lively word combinations to brighten your talk, winning phrases for many everyday social, business occasions.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Effective Phrases For All Occasions" to Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

The following booklets are also available at 15c in coins each:

171—"How to Plant and Care for Your Garden".
146—"Home Course in New Ballroom Dances".
126—"Developing Your Personality".

AN EASY-TO-MAKE CHARMER!

By Anne Adams



An "I-made-it-myself" triumph for sunny days . . . you'll love it especially in a flower-print silk or rayon! There's originality, as well as devastating feminine charm, in every soft flowing line. The neckline is different as can be, with the gentlest curve formed by front fulness joining the pointed yokes. These yokes are part of the bodice back, so that there are just six main pattern parts. Lace, a bought belt, buttons, and three perky ribbon bows are all the trim required! And Anne Adams designed this smart Pattern 4073 so carefully that even beginners will find it very simple!

Pattern 4073 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 39 inch fabric, 2¼ yards lace edging and ¼ yard contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

After Intensive Study

Doctors Find Fixed Type Of Insanity Not Inheritable

New evidence that insanity is not inheritable was announced before the American Psychiatric Association. Until recently it was believed that the children of families which have a history of insanity are likely to acquire one of the various mental diseases, Dr. Horatio Pollock and Dr. Benjamin Malzberg of the New York State Department of Mental Health, said. However, an intensive study of 300 students at state asylums, and of their parents, brothers and sisters, and other relatives, failed to show any pattern of inheritance such as the patterns which hold true for physical characteristics.

Unusual Ceremony

Blind Judge Presides When Deaf Mutes Are Married

An unusual marriage ceremony took place in the County Building at Detroit, Michigan, when a blind judge read the nuptial vows to two deaf mutes who had been led to the court-room by a one-armed guard. Common pleas Judge New H. Smith performed the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom are Edna Johnson, 28 years old, and Jollie Crawford, Jr., 24. The guard was William P. Sullivan. Witnesses were also deaf mutes and the vows were given to and answered by the couple in writing.

Falls During Daytime

Hail seldom falls at night, for the same reason that it seldom falls in cool weather. The earth, being cooler at night, does not then furnish enough rising air currents to force raindrops to a sufficient height to freeze them.

Exhibit Sent To Paris

Canada Is Justly Proud Of Indian Children's Art Work

Canada has reason for pride in the craft work of her Indian children—exhibit of which has been sent to the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris, France, for loan to national Red Cross organizations in countries which have expressed interest in it.

It is the first all-Indian exhibit to be sent out of Canada by the Red Cross, although samples of children's work included with other consignments have attracted considerable interest abroad, especially in Great Britain. The work is that of the Junior Red Cross in residential Indian schools of Canada—young artisans ranging in age from 8 to 16 years.

The exhibit includes some of the religious art work of Inkameep Indian Day School, Oliver, B.C., which has already "made the news" abroad. One of the boys from this school, Francis Batiste, won a bronze medal and second-class honors at the exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society in London, a year ago, for pictures painted on buckskin. He is now taking a special course which is given in Indian art at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Other pieces in the exhibit feature the splendid carving and basketry work of St. Paul's Indian Residential School, North Vancouver, some of the finest raffia work produced in Canada from the Alberni Indian School on Vancouver Island and exquisite art work from St. Mary's School at Cardston, Alta.

As Christians, Indian children interpret religious themes according to familiar, every-day life. In their drawings of the Nativity, the Mother of God, St. Joseph and the Wise Men are Indians, and the Christ Child is in the traditional Indian cradle suspended from a tree. The Star of Bethlehem, usually shown in an Eastern setting, shines forth in all its brilliance over a tepee.

Remarkable action and life are revealed in the models of fretwork done in soft, light wood and portraying rearing horses, reindeer and other animals, not forgetting the conventional fish.

Now Used In Surgery

Cellulose Film Is Found Excellent Substitute For Human Tissue

Substitution of cellulose film for human tissues was described as a "safe" surgical technique by a Virginia surgeon, who reported success in sheathing a severed tendon with the filmy material in such a way that a deformed hand became practically normal again.

Dr. Thomas Wheeldon of Richmond, told how, after bridging with strong silk a five-inch gap between the severed ends of a cut tendon, he wrapped the tendon in cellulose film in much the same manner as paper is rolled around a cigarette.

An 18-year-old youth's hand, Wheeldon reported in the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, had exhibited a certain deformity after a tendon between wrist and thumb had been sliced by a piece of glass.

But, after operation and sheathing of the cut parts within a tube-like casing of thin film, "the patient has excellent ability to extend the thumb, and at the same time has so little contraction (of the tendon), that he can almost fully flex his thumb normally."

New Guard Sent

Scotland Yard Needs Detective Who Served Duke Of Windsor

A traffic policeman is replacing the Scotland Yard detective assigned to the Duke of Windsor. Scotland Yard officials said that bombing activities of the outlawed Irish Republican Army required every man on the job, including Detective Sergeant Attfield, who has been with the Duke since be abdicated. Police Constable Kenneth, athlete and linguist is relieving the sergeant.

May Move Observatory

New methods of lighting have made the sky surrounding London so bright that certain types of astronomical work have had to be abandoned at Greenwich. It may be necessary to move the Royal Observatory, says Dr. H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal.

Up-to-the-Minute In Jiffy Crochet



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Two Strands Of String Make Bolero With Lightning Speed

PATTERN 6117

Top your Summer afternoon or evening frock with this jaunty bolero which takes no time to make in jiffy crochet. A large crochet hook and two strands of string quickly turn out this lovely lacy jacket. Band it with single crochet. Pattern 6117 contains directions for making bolero; illustration of it and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Startles Whole Ship

Princess Margaret Rose Figured In Amusing Incident On River Steamer

An amusing incident occurred during the recent trip made by Queen Mary and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose down the River Thames, in the steamer the St. Katharine.

Margaret Rose got up on the captain's bridge of the St. Katharine and used her eyes and her wits, reports C. H. J. Snider in the Toronto Telegram. She knew that that little clock-like thing was a microphone. The captain used it to broadcast orders to his crew, but Margaret Rose didn't know that. She looked quickly at Queen Mary seated serenely by the brdige bulkhead enjoying the view of the great river, and she looked quickly at the Captain in the opposite bridge wing. Stepping to the microphone and standing on tip toes, she suddenly startled Father Thames and the whole ship with the broadcast "Are you enjoying it, Grandma? Isn't it lovely? We are soon going to have some tea now."

The childish voice was many times magnified. Margaret Rose used all her vigorous lung power. They had tea then.

Mosquito Lotion

Scientists Prove That Insects Not Repelled By Odorous Formulae

A lotion which repels mosquitoes, black flies and other insects and yet which actually has a pleasant odour is the latest result of collaboration between University scientists and an industrial company. The work on the part of the research specialists wasn't any too pleasant. They spent many hours in mosquito-infested swamps, trying many varieties of existing insect repellents and many new formulae. They finally discovered that, in every case, it wasn't the smell which kept mosquitoes and black flies from biting. They at length created a new formula and when they used it on their arms and face, it caused insects to stay away on every occasion.

To this formula, a pleasant perfume was added. Further tests proved the new lotion to be absolutely harmless for even the tender skin of babies. So it seems that this summer Canadians can successfully fight off all biting insects without having to use a lotion with a strong, unpleasant odour, and without fear of harming the tenderest skin.

Irishmen Enlist

Fine Type Of Recruits Being Secured For Royal Air Force

Irish army authorities are worried by the comparatively poor response to their recent appeal for recruits for the volunteer force. The only bright spot in the 26 counties, it is said, is Donegal, where many men from Northern Ireland cross the border to join up.

The recruiting drive is part of the plan to raise the strength of the defence forces from 20,000 men to 30,000 and to provide for air raid precautions work.

On the other hand, large numbers of Irish cross the border and the Irish Sea to enlist in the United Kingdom forces and a very fine type of recruit is being secured for the Royal Air Force. Prime Minister de Valera recently stated in reply to a question in the Dail that representations had been made to Whitehall to discontinue advertisements in the Irish papers for air force men.

The policy of the Government is to maintain strict neutrality in the next war, but food supplies to Britain will be continued and increased.

Foundation Stone Laid

Belgrade Has Been Planning Large Church For 80 Years

The foundation stone of what will be the largest church in the Balkans after St. Sophia in Istanbul and the largest single edifice in Yugoslavia has been laid in Belgrade. It will cost between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 dinars and funds have been collected for it during the last 80 years. (The dinar was quoted in New York at 2.35 cents). The church will be dedicated to St. Sava, patron saint of Serbia, who lived in the thirteenth century and whose episcopate marked the beginning of the new period of Serbian history.

The Literary Beginner

After more than forty years' experience, Hilaire Belloc advises the literary beginner that, on whatever book or piece of writing he is engaged, he should do something every day, even if it be only a couple of lines. He should keep records of every contract, of every letter in connection with his writing, of every review. He should also keep all the notes he makes and file them under heads where they can be easily referred to.—New York Times.

Gave Up Too Soon

Roy Lundin, owner of a steel casting company at Quincy, Mass., sat down to open his office safe, using a combination known only to himself. Suddenly the combination came off in his hands. Police said a burglar apparently had given up efforts to crack the strongbox just as it was ready to fall apart.

Long delay in kindness takes the kindness all away. 2309

Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST



by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

PLANNING FOR HEALTH

Public concern for public health makes the leading editorial in the current issue of "Health" of timely interest. The editor of the official publication of the Health League of Canada says:

"The suggestion made in the House of Commons recently by the Honourable C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, that a national conference should be called to discuss ways and means of developing a Dominion-wide health programme will meet with general approval. Such a conference was called in Washington last July and at that time the details of a health programme for the United States were approved.

"If a similar conference is to be called in Canada considerable preliminary work will be necessary before it will be possible to approach the national health problems intelligently. This implies the carrying out of preliminary studies by various groups. It is suggested that all interested bodies, official and voluntary, should consider the possibilities of such a conference and be prepared to submit facts as to the need for action in particular fields.

"The weakness of inter-provincial conferences of health such as have been held in the past has been failure to undertake preliminary planning essential to the development of a sound programme. It has been notorious that proposals brought forward have not been studied. The result has been a variety of requests from different provinces, none of which could be carried out in the absence of unanimity.

"Nor is unanimity alone sufficient. It requires time to study and elaborate a plan which is sound and unanimous and there are many health problems in Canada which require attention. Specific problems such as venereal disease and tuberculosis need specific action but in addition the general health machinery is far from perfect and in the provision of full-time health service throughout Canada rests the solution of many disease problems. Health Insurance is undoubtedly a question in which the need for Dominion and Provincial co-operation is obvious. Everything considered a national health conference will open up great possibilities for improving general health and lowering death rates throughout the Dominion. But the suggested conference will only be successful insofar as the spadework which precedes successful conference is well done."

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

A New Invention

Makes Living Tissues Visible Under The Microscope

A new invention which makes living tissues and their functions visible under the microscope was demonstrated during the closing session of the American Medical Association.

The device introduces cold light deep into parts of animals and enables medical scientists to study them as they function normally. The inventor, Dr. Malvin H. Knisely, of the University of Chicago, spent seven years developing it.

The new combination of cold light and a microscope reveals the effects of such drugs as insulin, morphine, aspirin and other substances as they affect body cells.

Its use in human beings is still to be determined but it may prove useful in the diagnosis of disease, Dr. Knisely said.

Just Nothing

A factory inspector authenticates the following interdepartmental notes which were sent recently in a British Government office, some days elapsing between messages:

1. Memo from A to B—Has nothing been done about this?
2. Memo from B to A—Yes.
3. Memo from A to B—What?
4. Memo from B to A—Nothing.

New Safety Measure

Confiscation of automobiles if the owners have been convicted twice of driving while intoxicated, was proposed before the Michigan Legislature. The confiscation and court sale of the vehicles would constitute a safety measure, according to sponsors of the amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act.

The Planet Neptune

Scientists suspected that the planet Neptune existed long before it was discovered, due to the peculiar actions of the planet Uranus, which showed that it was being influenced by some unknown body.

Railway Unification Is Impossible Says Leader R. J. Manion

Ottawa.—Unification of Canada's two railway systems is impossible and the only construction approach to the railway problem is through co-operation, Conservative Leader R. J. Manion said in the House of Commons when a bill to provide compensation for railway employees dismissed or demoted as a result of co-operation received second reading.

Dr. Manion supported the bill, which already has passed the senate and was sponsored by the transport minister, Hon. C. D. Howe, who said that unless the benefit to be derived from a particular co-operative measure was sufficient to provide compensation for employees that measure should not proceed.

Taking a stand directly opposite to that taken in the senate by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, his predecessor and now Conservative leader in the upper house, Dr. Manion pleaded for a cessation of talk about unification. He claimed it only made co-operation more difficult.

The opposition leader made no direct reference to Senator Meighen except to quote him on the point that unification would not wipe out the deficit of the Canadian National Railways.

This was in answer to newspaper criticism directed against himself for an earlier statement to the effect there was no solution to the railway problem if by solution was meant the elimination of deficits.

"Those who keep on preaching unification are simply preaching the impossible," said Dr. Manion.

"It is my idea that the only constructive proposal before the country to-day which could do something toward solving this railway problem is the proposal for further co-operation between the two railway systems."

Dr. Manion said he had been accused of "muddled thinking" by a Montreal financial paper but the muddled thinking was on the part of those who claimed unification would solve the railway problem.

"I see," he said, "that even the gentleman who in another place supports unification so strongly (Senator Meighen) admits in his speech that it will not wipe out the deficit of the Canadian National Railways. I hope the financial paper that was kind enough to talk of 'muddled thinking' will take a lesson or two from him if they will not accept one from me."

The senate adopted the railway committee report amendment sponsored by Senator C. P. Beaubien (Con., Quebec) urging unification of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. The vote was 25 to 21.

The main motion, sponsored by Senator Raoul Dandurand, government leader, recommending further co-operative measures between the two railways, was automatically defeated when the amendment was adopted.

The Dandurand co-operation motion was the majority report of the senate railway committee which studied the railway question for the past two sessions. The Beaubien amendment was the minority report written by Senator Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the senate.

Bill Is Opposed

Would Prevent Communistic Literature Being Carried In Mails

Ottawa.—Democratic liberties are more effectively preserved in Canada by the visit of the King and Queen than by all the censorship of subversive propaganda that could possibly be imposed, Malcolm McLean (Liberal, Melfort), asserted in the House of Commons.

He joined with Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East), and Paul Martin (Lib., Essex East), in opposing a bill sponsored by Wilfrid Lacroix (Lib., Quebec-Montmorency), which would prevent Communist literature being carried in the mails. The bill did not reach a vote.

All three declared their opposition to both Communism and Fascism but agreed ideas could not be killed by use of force. That only drove such activities underground and made them that much more dangerous, Mr. McLean contended.

The fact the Lacroix bill was aimed at only one political extreme, itself suggested an unhealthy situation in Canada, Mr. MacInnis held. It showed Canada had not escaped entirely the virus of totalitarianism. However, when one attempted to suppress one set of ideas, the end was the suppression of all ideas.

Freedom was not protected unless it was protected on all fronts.

Rhine Fortifications Flooded

Strasbourg, France.—The most advanced chain of underground fortifications in Germany's newly constructed Limes line was flooded by the rising water of the Rhine and had to be evacuated, it was learned from Kehl, on the reich side of the international bridge. French fortifications, built on higher ground, escaped damage. 2309

Has Broken No Promises

Colonial Secretary Discusses Britain's New Policy In Palestine

London.—Great Britain will maintain its mandate in Palestine until both Arab and Jewish interests are secured, Malcolm MacDonald told the House of Commons. He declared Britain has not broken any promises by its new policy.

The colonial secretary opened a two-day debate on the white paper which foresaw eventual establishment of an independent state in the Holy Land, in which Arabs would have a majority, as they have at present.

He declared the best answer to Jewish claims that the policy placed "Jews at the mercy of the Arab majority" was that the Arabs themselves had rejected that policy.

Thomas Williams and Josiah Wedgwood, Labor members, assailed the government after the colonial secretary spoke.

Dr. Charles Mayo Dead

Famous Surgeon Of Rochester Was Internationally Known

Chicago.—Dr. Charles H. Mayo, famous surgeon who teamed with his brother in developing the internationally known medical clinic in Rochester, Minn., died of pneumonia at Mercy hospital.

The 73-year-old doctor saved the lives of patients from all sections of North America. At the bedside when death came were his wife; his son, Dr. Charles W. Mayo, and three daughters.

Dr. William J. Mayo, 77, who worked with Dr. Charles in building the renowned "Mayo Brothers" institution, was at his home in Rochester, recovering from a recent operation.

Dr. Charles W. Mayo announced his father's death was caused by "lobar pneumonia, type No. 3, a rare type nearly always fatal."

Royal Air Force Crash

Canadian Pilot And Four Others Are Killed In England

Newark, Eng.—Flying Officer Jack George McGrail, a Canadian, and four other Royal Air Force men were killed when a bomber crashed and burst into flames near here.

McGrail's address was announced merely as "Ontario, Canada". The other victims were Pilot Officer Geoffrey Lloyd, Sergeant Howard Trencham, Aircraftsman Raymond Lumley and Aircraftsman Edward Brentnall.

McGrail was the pilot of the bomber which was attached to the Manton aerodrome.

U.S. Visitors

Fort William, Ont.—More than 5,000 visitors were estimated unofficially to have crossed the Canadian border from Minnesota, Wisconsin and other neighboring states to see the King and Queen.

Statement On Currency Issue

Opponent Of Debt Free Money Gives Remedy

Ottawa.—A statement as to what would be the probable effects if the federal government should decide to finance half its annual expenditures, approximately $250,000,000, by a currency issue, will be presented to commons banking and commerce committee by Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada.

Hughes Cleaver (Lib., Halton), an opponent of "debt free" money advocates, asked Mr. Towers in the committee to make the statement. Mr. Cleaver's remedy for the nation's troubles was "work hard, take care in spending, pay debts."

Mr. Towers agreed with Mr. Cleaver that until every human want was reasonably satisfied, under a proper set-up there should be no unemployment.

QUEEN MARY IS BADLY SHAKEN IN CAR ACCIDENT

London. — Severely bruised and shaken by a collision in which her automobile turned over in Putney, Queen Mary rested at Marlborough house and all her engagements were cancelled for several days.

The beloved Queen Mother was ordered by court physicians to take several days of complete rest. Reports of her condition were hurriedly cabled to the King and Queen who at the time were approaching Port Arthur, Ont., on their royal tour of Canada.

The royal car collided with a two-ton truck carrying steel tubes and was badly damaged.

Queen Mary had to be helped from her car by workmen with a step-ladder after the collision. She was taken to a nearby house and given a cup of tea, later being driven to her home in another royal car. She did not receive medical attention until she got home. Court circles said there was no cause for anxiety.

Queen Mary is an enthusiastic motorist. On four previous occasions in the past 10 years her car has broken down but this was her first serious mishap.

William Appleton of Wandsworth, an eye witness, described the collision:

"I saw a big car come up Wimbledon Park road. As it was going over the crossing a lorry came up West Hill and hit it broadside. The big car went onto the pavement (sidewalk) and overturned. . . .

"I helped lift Queen Mary out of the car. She was rather white and said 'Oh dear'."

Percy Hullis, a housepainter, who helped remove the Queen, said:

"On hearing the crash, I rushed to the overturned car and to my surprise I found Queen Mary lying inside, accompanied by a man and a woman. I saw they were trapped in the car. Afraid that it might catch fire, I called to one of my men to bring a pair of steps. We passed them inside the car.

"The lady-in-waiting was pinned in the back by one of the seat cushions and Queen Mary was lying across the feet of the man. When we helped Queen Mary climb out, she passed some joking remark which I cannot remember. We had to hammer the window to open it to put the steps inside."

The other occupants of the royal car were Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, lady-in-waiting, and Lord Claud Hamilton, comptroller and treasurer in the Queen Mother's household; the chauffeur, Oscar Humphrey, and Footman T. Housegate.

Lady Constance and Lord Claud Hamilton suffered minor bruises. The chauffeur suffered from shock but the footman escaped unhurt.

The royal car was severely damaged. The truck received only minor damage.

The truck driver was able to drive away from the collision. He was not arrested. The royal car was towed to a nearby garage.

The owner of the truck, H. Winter, a Chiswick transport contractor, said the driver "wants to forget all about the accident, over which he is much upset." He had been employed by the owner for six months, "and I regard him as my best driver. He is about 25 years old and unmarried." Winter refused to disclose the driver's name to newspapermen.

CANADIAN VETERAN



Captain W. P. Grant, 78 years of age, is perhaps the oldest veteran of the Great War to participate in the Royal Visit to the Canadian Capital. Captain Grant is seen above in the special beret he wore during the visit. He enlisted at Halifax with the 237th Battalion when he was 54 years of age, and was quartermaster of the regiment.

Will Sing For Royalty

Negro Contralto To Appear On Program At White House

Washington. — Marian Anderson, negro contralto, who sang at an open air concert here Easter Sunday after being barred from the Daughters of American Revolution's Constitution Hall, will sing for King George and Queen Elizabeth at a White House dinner June 8.

Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed Miss Anderson and Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan opera tenor, would appear on a musical program designed to show the origins and the heights of American music and talent.

Garden Party Protests

Lady Lindsay Has Difficulty In Preparing List At Washington

Washington—Disappointment among those who failed to get invitations to a garden party for King George and Queen Elizabeth here June 8 reached such a pitch that Lady Lindsay, the hostess, told women reporters with a smile:

"Ladies, my head is bloody but unbowed."

While protests were heard from among the congressional wives and others left off the list of the 1,350 elect, Lady Lindsay, wife of the British ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, explained that she tried to put representative Americans from various fields of activity on her list, which had to be limited.

John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, was invited, she disclosed, along with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry Ford.

Among the others were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; General Pershing, Norman Davis, Red Cross head; J. P. Morgan, financier; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth (daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt) and the Roosevelt children.

With another smile, Lady Lindsay said that on the whole, the stir over invitations was very heart-warming to Anglo-American relations.

APPROVE ARAB-JEWISH STATE FOR PALESTINE

London.—The House of Commons approved the government's proposal to establish an independent Arab-Jewish state in the Holy Land.

After two days of acrimonious debate on the Palestine policy, the house voted 268 to 179 in its support.

Previously the house rejected by a vote of 281 to 181 a Labor amendment which contended that the government's proposals should have been submitted to the mandates commission of the League of Nations before parliament committed itself.

In the house of lords the government motion approving the Palestine policy carried without division after Lord Snell's Labor amendment was withdrawn.

Winston Churchill, who has supported the government's foreign policy as well as its military conscription and supply ministry bills, broke away on the Palestine policy. He announced he would vote against it.

Speaking in the upper house, the archbishop of Canterbury also attacked the Palestine policy which involves restriction of Jewish immigration in the Holy Land to 75,000 during the next five years.

The archbishop, Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, said he was unable to convince himself the government proposals held out the prospect for justice for the Jews. The plan would reduce them to a permanent minority in the land of their fathers, instead of providing them with a place where they could be masters of their own destiny to create a centre of Jewish culture.

British Government Accepts In Principle Soviet Assistance Pact

London.—The government notified Russia of its acceptance in principle of a mutual assistance pact linking the Soviet with the Anglo-French anti-aggression front and prepared to send more detailed proposals for operation of the pact in a few days.

Officials expressed hope the proposals would be accepted by the Soviet government as the basis for a triple alliance until a formal pact can be concluded.

While details of the proposals were not announced, responsible quarters said they included:

1. A mutual assistance pact which would come into operation in the event of direct aggression upon the European territories of any one of the three signatories. (A conflict between Russia and Japan would be outside the scope of such a pact.)

2. Provision for consultation in the event of direct aggression upon territories of any state guaranteed by the three signatories.

3. Consultation among general staffs of the three powers to ensure efficient collaboration if the signatories were called into action.

Which states would receive aid from the three powers has not yet been determined.

It was expected guarantees of Roumania, Poland and Greece, already pledged by Britain and France, as well as the British mutual assistance agreement with Turkey, would be covered by terms of the new tripartite pact.

Dr. Tory Elected

Elevated To Presidency Of The Royal Society Of Canada

Montreal.—The Royal Society of Canada ended its three-day meeting here by voting a resolution of loyalty to the King and Queen and congratulating them on their first visit to the Dominion.

The resolution, voted unanimously at the final session, followed election of Dr. H. M. Tory, Ottawa, a former Albertan, to the presidency of the society. Dr. Tory is former president of the National Research Council.

As Dr. Tory took over the chair from the retiring president, Dr. Victor Morin of Montreal, the society elected Dr. R. C. Wallace, president of Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., to the vice-presidency and re-elected Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, clerk of the House of Commons as honorary secretary.

Dr. H. C. Cooke, Ottawa, was again chosen honorary treasurer and Dr. G. A. Young, also Ottawa was re-elected honorary librarian. W. S. Wallace, University of Toronto's librarian again was chosen honorary editor of the society's publications.

Princess Louise Ill

Great Aunt Of King George Reported To Be Slightly Indisposed

London.—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, great-aunt of the King and a former chatelaine of Rideau Hall, Ottawa, was indisposed and did not attend a ceremony at Brighton.

At her residence, Kensington palace, it was stated: "Princess Louise is not seriously indisposed. She has not been well for some time and she remains in her room resting."

The 91-year-old daughter of Queen Victoria was to have attended the planting of two purple maple trees which she donated to Brighton, in Preston park.

Princess Louise was chatelaine at Rideau Hall from 1878 to 1883 when her husband, then the Marquess of Lorne and afterwards Duke of Argyll, was governor-general of Canada.

Of recent years she has rarely left Kensington palace, in the gardens of which Londoners walk daily, most of them not realizing that within the palace walls lives a daughter of the great queen.

Educational Fads

Speaker Deplores Substituting Modern Subjects For Latin And Greek

Montreal.—Educators must cease attempting to appease "Philistine hordes" in secondary schools who have thrown Latin and Greek overboard to make use for educational fads, Prof. W. H. Alexander, classics professor at the University of California, told the 58th annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

Prof. Alexander, formerly of the University of Toronto and University of Alberta, described as "one of the largest and best-organized rackets on this continent" attempts to make taxpayers pay for new and expensive equipment in high schools to promote "alleged modern subjects" while asking these schools to discard Latin because it is "an expensive subject."

Just Minnows

Winnipeg.—One Canadian Pacific Railway porter won't be on call should he be needed for duty. He told passengers: "I'm a senior man on this heah run and I ain't evah befoah ducked duty. But this time I shore am, because I'se gonna behold that King, because he is the King of kings all over the world. The rest of the kings is just minnows."

Czecho-Slovak Debts

Says Germany Does Not Intend To Repudiate Obligation

London.—Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, told the House of Commons that from conversations between British and Germans "it does not appear there is any intention to repudiate Czecho-Slovak government debts."

Conversations on the release of Czech assets held in London are proceeding between the treasury and German representatives, the financial secretary to the treasury, Captain Harry Crookshank, told the house, to see if a "basis exists for more formal discussions."

Sir John said the British treasury had heard indirectly Germany is seeking to obtain an undisclosed sum of Czech gold which was being held by the Bank of England as agent for the Bank of Interantional Settlements at Basle.

He said the government had decided there was nothing it could do to prevent Germany from obtaining the gold entrusted to the B.I.S. by the Czech National bank while Czecho-Slovakia still was an independent state.

Many Travel By Air

First Month's Business On Trans-Canada Lines Encouraging

Montreal.—Passengers on Trans-Canada Airlines made 1,416 trips in April, first month of official passenger service, it was announced here by George Wakeman, general traffic manager. Most of the tickets were sold in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Out of Vancouver, 339 trips were made, 123 were made out of Winnipeg and 200 out of Calgary. First month's passenger business was "most encouraging", Mr. Wakeman said.

Served Under Queen Victoria

North Vancouver, B.C.—A war veteran whose service began in 1870 under Queen Victoria was one of the many old soldiers who stood at attention as the King and Queen passed along their north shore route here. He is Alfred Stephens, 80, proud possessor of a medal from Queen Victoria for long service in the volunteer force.

OTTAWA BECOMES "HEART OF EMPIRE" WITH VISIT OF KING AND QUEEN



A remarkable photograph of Their Majeties the King and Queen as they stood on the steps of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa to acknowledge the acclaim of thousands of Ottawa's citizens before taking part in the solemn ritual in the Senate Chamber

Resents Criticism Directed At The Defence Department

Ottawa.—A lashing rebuke to "the people who started this dastardly, traitorous attack on the national defence department and the war office," was delivered by Major-General L. R. LaFleche, deputy minister of national defence, when the public accounts committee continued its probe into the Bren gun contract with the John C. Inglis Company of Toronto.

Canadian workmen had been denied employment to the extent of many millions of dollars, due to the effect of the investigations, he said. The job of strengthening Canada's defences had been hampered "by men who had sold out Canada's defence and the defence of the empire."

General LaFleche resented that British war office officials had been "insulted and humiliated".

"The enquiry started last September and is still continuing eight or nine months after. The adverse effect upon the rearmament of Canada and therefore the weakening of our defences of Canada and of the empire, and whatever any individual holds dear in that connection, has been severe. I say rearmament has been dangerously hampered and impeded."

"The witness is making an unusual statement," interposed C. Grant MacNeill, (C.C.F., Vancouver North.)

"I am not. It is time that somebody did speak out in defence of the people of this country and of the war office officials who have been insulted, humiliated, by many people. I am saying it personally.

"I am not speaking for myself. I cannot. A public servant is a target for any public man who wants to attack him," declared General LaFleche. "But a public servant still has the right to stand up for people who have been the nation's friends, and that is what I am doing."

Eiffel Tower In Paris Is Ceded To Be Most Famous Structure In The World

Here is a game that all can play. The players being assembled — as many as you like and of all nationalities — ask, "With what cities do you associate the following monuments?"

The Pyramids? The Colosseum? St. Paul's Cathedral? The Taj Mahal? The Parthenon? The Alhambra? The Fortress of Peter and Paul? The Mosque of St. Sophia? Independence Hall? The Eiffel Tower?

When all the answers have been written down, but before they are opened and rated, you may have some extra fun by offering to bet two to one that you can tell which of the ten monuments will get the largest number of correct replies. And, if you select Number 10, you are practically sure to win.

All the others are much older than the Eiffel Tower, which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year; all are historically more important, most of them are more beautiful. Yet for some reason difficult to penetrate, the Eiffel Tower is without much question the most famous structure in the world. The same test could be used in almost any country on the globe and produce the same result.

The tower took two years to build, being a simple assemblage of 8,500 tons of girders and strap steel, put together with a little over a million rivets. It was erected for the 1889 Paris Exposition, and the original plans called for tearing it down as soon as the exposition was over. The artistic world, with Paris as its hub, decried it as an eyesore. Charles Garnier, architect of the Paris Opera, got up a petition to have it demolished before the exposition even opened. Francois Coppee wrote a devastating poem against what he regarded as a desecration of the Paris landscape. Paul Verlaine took a cab from the Cafe d'Harcourt and went to have a look. As soon as he descried the monstrous thing he howled to the driver to turn around, and vowed he never again would venture within sight of it.

But Paris got used to it, and ultimately came to be proud of it. Whatever the artists and poets might say, it was evident that tourists liked the tower, and in the 50 years since its erection have visited it with never flagging enthusiasm. And, although in the beginning it was just a curiosity, with no practical use, it has since become a useful broadcasting station, and to-day enjoys the distinction of being France's first television transmitter.

When the plans were announced it was predicted that hundreds of workmen would be killed erecting the tower, and while it was under construction there were repeated rumors of fatal accidents, but the fact, as shown by official records, is that not a single workman lost his life. A wooden platform was built for the men to work on, and this was hoisted higher and higher as the work progressed. To avoid the loss of time in going up and down a kitchen was installed and the workers took their noonday meal on the platform. There is to-day a restaurant in the tower, some two hundred feet above the ground, which is popular with Parisians as well as visitors.

Some measure of the tower's popularity—and this may include a partial explanation of the fact that it is so universally known—is to be found in the statement that about one-half of the souvenir post cards, paper weights and other mementos sold in Paris have the tower as their subject.

It was only by a fluke that the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris. It was actually designed for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, but the design was ultimately rejected. The designer was not Gustave Eiffel, as most people think, but an Alsatian engineer, Maurice Koechlin. Eiffel's reputation as a pioneer in iron bridge building got him the opportunity to erect the great tower.

From an engineering point of view the most remarkable thing about the structure is its immense strength, considering its lightness. The whole thing, if reduced to a scale model one foot high, would weigh less than half an ounce; yet it is built to withstand twice the pressure of the greatest hurricane that ever was recorded on earth.

The four feet of the tower are sunk in hydraulic cylinders, so that if soil subsidence throws the structure out of plumb the error can be rectified. Six men working at a pump can raise or lower any one of the feet. Such an accident actually happened during construction; the engineers perceived that the tower had settled slightly on one side. A little work at the pumps and all was right again.

Every few years agitation is started by somebody, usually on esthetic grounds, for demolition of the tower. But always the protests are so overwhelming that the subject is quickly dropped. Comparatively few Parisians now living can remember when there was no Eiffel Tower, and probably fewer still will live to see it destroyed.—By William Bird, in the New York Sun.

Easy To Cook For

Royal Visitors Eat Less Than Average Person Says Liner's Chef

Professional pride and personal convictions often conflict in the case of Frank Severgnini, upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility of preparing meals for King George and Queen Elizabeth aboard the liner Empress of Australia.

It is the opinion of this chef, who had charge of kitchens at Monte Carlo, Paris and London before he went to sea 30 years ago, that the average passenger aboard ship eats more than is good. But on the other hand, Severgnini likes to have people eat heartily of his dishes. Severgnini claimed that the King and Queen "are easy to cook for."

"I would much rather cook for them than plenty of passengers I have known," he added.

In his opinion, Their Majesties eat just the right amount of food, which he says, is less than that eaten by the average person aboard ship.

Severgnini himself is a light eater. Only once a day will he take meat, and frequently he will abstain from meat for three or four days. He said that every morning during the voyage he sent the proposed menus for luncheon and dinner to the King and Queen while the Royal couple were at breakfast. The menus were extensive enough to provide for selection. The Queen went through each menu and marked out what she did not want. Then the menu, as finally decided upon, was printed.

Authority On Art

Famous Collector, Lord Duveen, Dies In London

Lord Duveen, one of the world's best known art authorities, died at his hotel in London after an illness of several weeks.

Starting in his father's business in 1887, Lord Duveen amassed a large fortune buying and selling great pictures.

At various times Lord Duveen was involved in controversies over the authenticity of art objects. In two such cases he was sued for damages—charged with having said the painting "La Belle Ferroniere" was not by Leonardo da Vinci and that a supposed 13th century statute of the Virgin and child was a fake.

Lord Duveen gave several wings to the Tate Gallery and additions to the National Gallery and endowed a chair for the history of art at London University.

He was trustee, at various times, for the National Gallery, the Wallace collection, the National Portrait Gallery, the Imperial Gallery of Art and the Museum of Modern Art of New York. He founded the British Artists Exhibitions Organizations for encouragement of lesser known artists.

Used By Predecessors

King George Occupied Historic Chair During Winnipeg Visit

When King George visited the lieutenant-governor's reception room at the Manitoba legislature buildings he found a chair on which three of his predecessors on the throne had sat.

The walnut Victoria chair, leather-covered, was brought to Winnipeg shortly after the province was founded in 1870 from Saint John, N.B., where it was part of the Dominion government furniture.

The studded chair was used by Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, in Saint John in 1860. George V. sat on it here in 1901 when he was Duke of York and Cornwall. In 1919 the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII. and now the Duke of Windsor, occupied the chair when he visited Winnipeg. Silver plates on the chair commemorate each occasion.

Crow Contest

Destruction of crows and magpies is proving not only an entertaining but a profitable pastime for Saskatchewan residents. Officials of the department of natural resources relate that, since the contest opened on April 1, 3,226 pairs of legs have been received at the offices in Regina and vouchers totalling $258.08 in payment for these have been made out to contestants. Several shipments of legs under the required number of 10 pairs have been received, however; payment for these will be held up until an additional shipment of legs to make up the 10 pairs is received.

Britain's Air Power

A limited peep at Great Britain's air power was given a party of 300 members of parliament and government officials by the war ministry. They saw one plane streak across the sky at about 500 miles an hour, well ahead of published speeds for the fastest chasers. Two "mystery planes" about which no details were given also flashed by.

All of the 26 moons of the solar system have names, with the exception of the five smallest satelites of the planet Jupiter.

In Kansas City a woman has suddenly recovered the voice she lost five years ago.

Frozen meats and fish can be started cooking while they are still frozen or after having been thawed.

The King of Irak has forsaken the mount of his ancestors, the elephant, for short distances and uses a motorcycle.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS MONTREAL GUARD



A close-up of King George as he inspected the Guard of Honour in Montreal shortly after his arrival from Quebec and Trois Rivieres where Their Majesties received a warm welcome.

Eskimos Migrating Northward

Group Movement Attracted By Possibilities Of Better Hunting

Canada's Eastern Arctic Eskimos are moving northward, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, which reveal that approximately one hundred natives have migrated north from Southern Baffin Island during the past five years.

The opening of a trading post at Dundas Harbour on Devon Island by the Hudson's Bay Company marked the first group movement of the Eskimos to the northern Arctic. Attracted by the possibilities of better hunting, eleven families of Eskimos from Baffin Island volunteered to settle on Devon Island and hunt in part of the Arctic Island Preserve created for them by the government in 1926. The transfer of these natives was completed in 1934 when the Eastern Arctic Patrol made its annual cruise aboard the Nascopie. After a two years' trial the trading post on Devon Island was closed and at their own request arrangements were made to return the Eskimos to Baffin Island.

In September, 1936, the 11 families —56 homesick men, women and children—with 183 dogs, boats, kayaks, tents and other belongings were moved to Arctic Bay on Baffin Island, from which point they were to be returned to their homes in Dorset, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet. However, large herds of seals sighted during the voyage down Admiralty Inlet made the Eskimos forget their loneliness and they asked to be left at Arctic Bay where a plentiful supply of game was evident.

Success crowned the efforts of the natives to establish themselves in the vicinity of Arctic Bay, with the result that during the winter the wireless operator at Arctic Bay sent a message on behalf of two of the Eskimos inviting their relatives at Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour on Hudson Strait, more than six hundred miles to the south, to come north to the better hunting grounds. These invitations were accepted and four more families were taken to Arctic Bay by the Eastern Arctic Patrol in 1937.

New impetus was given to the Eskimo migration in 1937 by the establishment of a trading post at Fort Ross on Bellot Strait, which separates Somerset Island from Boothia Peninsula. Four of the Eskimo families who originally left Southern Baffin Island for Devon Island in 1934 offered to aid in the establishment of the new post, and were transferred from Arctic Bay to Fort Ross. During the winter of 1937 invitations from the Eskimo settlers at both Fort Ross and Arctic Bay led to another migration of six families, comprising 39 members, who were carried north with the Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1938 to join their relatives and friends in the new settlements at Fort Ross and Arctic Bay.

No Over Production

When Many People Are Without Sufficient Food And Clothing

Dr. J. M. Swaine, Ottawa, told the Royal Society of Canada that defects in world economy could not be laid to over-production in agriculture so long as "hundreds of thousands of people are without sufficient food and clothing."

President of the biological section of the society, Dr. Swaine, director of the science service division in the department of agriculture, told his section that agricultural research is "being directed not toward increased production but rather toward lowering cost of production and improving quality."

"Down through all the history of the human race, until very recent times, man has had an intermittent fear of a food shortage," he said. "As recently as the close of the last century we were warned that the world population was increasing so rapidly that by the 1930's there would be a world shortage of food. The reason these old prophesies failed is not far to seek. During the last 50 years scientific research has opened to us many doors of increased production, so many in fact that at times we are embarrassed with the abundance of our produce."

Accepted Souvenir

Queen Elizabeth Given Ivory Carvings Of Princesses At Montreal

While Montrealers cherished the memory of gracious Queen Elizabeth, the Queen had a souvenir of Montreal in the form of an ivory miniature of her daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

Following the civic banquet in the Windsor Hotel, the King and Queen, Mayor Houde and Mrs. Houde and Premier Mackenzie King retired to the suite of Emile Vaillancourt, head of the committee in charge of the royal celebrations.

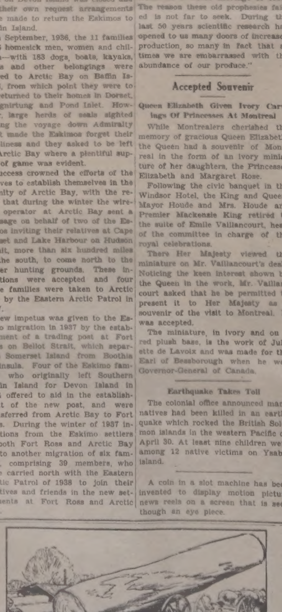
There Her Majesty viewed the miniature on Mr. Vaillancourt's desk. Noticing the keen interest shown by the Queen in the work, Mr. Vaillancourt asked that he be permitted to present it to Her Majesty as a souvenir of the visit to Montreal. It was accepted.

The miniature, in ivory and on a red plush base, is the work of Juliette de Lavoix and was made for the Earl of Bessborough when he was Governor-General of Canada.

Earthquake Takes Toll

The colonial office announced many natives had been killed in an earthquake which rocked the British Solomon islands in the western Pacific on April 30. At least nine children were among 12 native victims on Ysabel island.

A coin in a slot machine has been invented to display motion picture news reels on a screen that is seen though an eye piece.



"Shall I put this one with the others, boss?"
—The Bulletin, Australia.

The Existence Of Cycles In Industry And The Resultant Effects On Business Activity

The existence of cycles in agriculture is well established. The numbers of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are subject to easily recognized cyclical changes, but total livestock production fluctuates irregularly. Total industrial production is also irregular, but many of its component parts show distinct tendencies to follow cyclical patterns.

Various explanations have been offered for the existence of cycles in industry. McNiece holds that cycles are started in industries where the replacement market is important, when some unusual event disturbs the even flow of production. This will cause a concentration of replacement demand at a later date. The length of the cycle is said to be governed by the length of time the new article is usually owned before it is replaced. Another explanation is that the cycle is the result of a tendency alternately to overdo and underdo, or to build up stocks and then reduce them. The length of the cycle is determined by the rapidity with which supplies can be built up and exhausted and by how quickly excesses or deficiencies become apparent. Different explanations may apply to different cycles. Regardless of the causes which produce cyclical variations, however, cycles play an important role in industrial activity.

The cycles in some industries are independent, while the cycles in others apparently are only reflections of cycles in dominant industries. The most important of the industrial cycles in recent years have been those characterizing building, automobiles, and textiles. The effects of these cycles are also found in several other branches of industrial activity. For example, the peak and low points in building activity are reflected in corresponding peaks and low points in the production of pig iron and coal and in the volume of bank loans.

Cycles in building, automobiles, and textiles are particularly important because the expenditures for these products together with food comprise a large part of consumer expenditures. According to McNiece, expenditures for food, shelter, transportation, and clothing make up about 75 per cent. of the family budget.

Food takes the largest proportion of the consumer's dollar, but when prices are stable, the food industry is relatively non-variable. Consequently, it has relatively little effect on changes in urban business despite the large number of persons employed.

Expenditures for shelter are the second most important item. The building industry fluctuates violently and exhibits cycles about 18 years from peak to peak. Normally, building expands about nine years and contracts about nine years. In any one year, the change may be relatively unimportant, but over a series of 18 years, building has more effect on changes in business activity than any other single component.

Although the expenditures for clothing do not represent so large a proportion of the consumer's dollar as food or shelter, the textile industry plays an important role in changing industrial activity.

The textile industry is subject to alternate periods of expansion and contraction that normally average 23 months from peak to peak and low to low. The industry expands about a year and contracts about a year. During recent years, the textile industry has been most active in the odd numbered years; and least active in the even years.

Although the textile cycle is not so violent as the building or automobile cycles, it is rather regular and persistent. The cycle is not limited to the textile industry as a whole; it is found in each of the industry's important divisions. Cotton and wool consumption show the two-year cycle, and it appears in rayon and silk consumption in spite of the rapid expansion of rayon production and the decline in the purchasing power of silk.

Consumers' expenditures for automobiles are a little less than the expenditures for clothing. The automobile industry has been characterized by a rapid upward trend in production punctuated by rather violent fluctuations. Automobile production appears to be subject to cyclical activity, but the experience with this industry is not sufficiently long to determine is significance.

Food, clothing, automobiles, and shelter account for a high proportion of the consumer wants and for a large part of the variation in industrial activity. — Farm Economics, Cornell University.

Surf Swimmers

Pacific Surf Games To Be In Honolulu This Summer

Champion surf-men and swimmers of four countries are expected to compete in the Pacific Surf Games to be held in July in Honolulu. Australia and the United States have already decided to compete. Canada and New Zealand also may send a team.

Competitors will meet in the water, on surf-boards, in Australia's unique surf-boats and in Hawaiian canoes. The Commonwealth will send at least 10 life-savers.

The surf-boats used in life-saving operations on Australia's beaches are high-ended four oared craft. They are steered by a heavy oar at the stern instead of tiller and rudder. They are practically self-balancing, contain water-tight compartments at each end, and resemble in design boats used by American whalers.

Lack Of Vitamins

Will Affect Vitality Of Eyes According To Experiments

The Bureau of Home Economics at Washington has recently announced that experiments have shown that there is a relationship between the health, strength and vitality of the eyes and vitamin A. The Bureau further states that "night blindness" of auto drivers is frequently due to lack of milk, butter, cheese and other high vitamin A foods in the diet. If you are unduly annoyed by glaring headlights; if you cannot readily see pedestrians walking along the side of the road; if you have difficulty seeing cars coming from side streets at intersections, there is a strong possibility that your vision would be improved by the consumption of more milk and its derivatives, says Joseph E. Ryan, a Wisconsin dairy farmer. —Country Gentleman.

The Family Life

Is The Keystone And Arch Of The Social Structure

The decreasing influence of religion in the home, and the increasing number of women in business, are the chief factors operating in the United States to-day to destroy the impregnable barriers that an ideal family life might erect against the isms that are working havoc in other parts of the world. And what are Americans doing about it? The great majority of them apparently are oblivious of the fact or indifferent to it, that the family is the keystone in the arch of the American social, economical and political structure.—Detroit Free Press.

Duties transcend rights both in number and importance.

Wings of some insects beat as fast as 300 strokes a second.

China Protects Big Industry

New Tea-Producing Areas Are Being Manned By Experts

When the Japanese troops marched into the provinces of Chekiang and Anhwei, they expected to be able to drink the best quality of Chinese tea. However, they were disappointed, for not only had the cultivators and manufacturers moved westward, but they had taken the precious leaves with them; only the bare tea plants remained.

The removal of thousands of skilled tea planters and manufacturers at the approach of hostilities was the work of the National Relief Commission. This action on the part of the government was to strengthen the economic resistance. They are determined their tea experts will not be lost to Japan. They realize also that as long as they retain these people, bright hopes will survive for replacing lost coastal tea-producing districts with new centres in the interior. The National Relief Commission, in carrying out this program, have allotted $100,000 to the China National Tea Corporation for sending out delegates to these war-threatened zones to bring back as many tea planters and manufacturers as possible. Nearly three thousand experts have already migrated to the new region, where their services are urgently needed to improve and increase the production of tea, which ranks only next to wood oil in the importance of China's international trade.

Prime Minister's Gift

Chamberlain Satisfies British Opinion Without Changing His Stand

Premier Chamberlain is a master of the pregnant phrase. He can reiterate a stand taken last month in such a way as to suggest that he has moved boldly forward. Yet a careful analysis of his language reveals that he has not changed his position. This gift enables him to vary his tone and even speed up his tempo in such fashion as to keep in touch with slowly hardening British opinion and yet commit the nation to no new obligations.—Montreal Star.

Admiral Relinquishes Post

The British admiralty announced recently that Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse had been relieved of his duties as first sea lord and chief of the naval staff. The admiral was reported to have suffered a "serious breakdown in health." The admiral's announcement said Sir Roger would be succeeded at an early date by Sir Dudley Pound, who is now commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean fleet.

By collecting a penny a week for seven years from parishioners the Bishop of Liverpool, England, raised funds to build five churches and 20 parish halls.

Antarctic As Health Utopia

Air Said To Be Invigorating And Full Of Curative Properties

Dr. Helmuth-Husserl, the Viennese scientist, who is now staying in Cape Town, advocates the Antarctic as a disease killer, and the life of a seaman for the prevention of cancer.

Dr. Husserl recently returned from the Antarctic in the whaling factory ship, Suderoy, after a five-month voyage. He suggests that hospital ships should be sent "down South" with patients, who in the invigoratingly clean Antarctic air, full of curative properties, will have the greatest chance of recovery.

Outstanding properties in the Antarctic air are chloride and iodine.

In a report which he sent to Germany, he states that the seamen who spend their lives at sea never contracted any form of cancer. This fact he holds would one day become one of the most important proofs of the genesis of cancer through the earth rays.

In the same way rheumatic diseases were also less frequent and never became as serious as they did on land.

The climate of the Antarctic is so healthy, he says, that contagious diseases, such as influenza, or the contraction of tetanus after wounds, do not occur.—South African News Bulletin.

One Act Not Billed

Two World's Fair Spectators Saw Python Nearly Kill Keeper

Only two spectators—each paid a dime to get in—saw a man's battle for life against an angry python at the New York's World's Fair. Dr. Hal Hall, keeper in the "Live Monster Show," had leaned over a tank to tend Big Boy, a 30-foot python, when one of the giant reptiles behind him worked its head out of a leather muzzle and struck. The python—non-poisonous—clamped its jaws on Dr. Hall's forearm and quickly wrapped two coils around his upper arm and knee. Seven attendants released him.

Sold His Bathtub

To express their appreciation of what Kemel Ataturk, dictator of Turkey, had done for public health, the Turkish medical profession presented him with a solid gold bathtub. He ordered it melted down and the proceeds spent on public health.

In a recent survey, it was found that the annual number of surgical operations performed per 1,000 persons in the United tSates is 65.

According To Experts

Crazy Spring Is Responsible For Icebergs Encountered In May

A "crazy spring", spotting giant icebergs far off their usual route for the time of year, was blamed by navigation experts for the 3½ day delay in the voyage of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States.

"With a normal spring, the icebergs would have drifted far south and melted down so they would not be a menace to shipping," it was said.

"As it is, with one day hot as midsummer and the next freezing, there was no telling where the bergs might be."

It was pointed out that while Captain A. R. Meikle was nominally in command of the ship, final decisions on the liner's course, speed and progress rested with Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North of the British Admiralty.

"Naturally, he took no chances with such a precious cargo," a spokesman said.

Their Favorite Food

Texas Students Prefer Steak With Chicken As Second Choice

At Texas Christian University, down in the cow country of Fort Worth, steak is the most popular food.

One in every four students named thick, juicy steak as his favorite food when The Skiff, campus newspaper, conducted a poll.

Chicken and ice cream ranked second and third and the remaining 55 per cent. of the votes were so scattered that practically every dish familiar to Texans was mentioned. Strawberry shortcake and chili were among the "also rans".

Entitled To Honor

Ottawa Widow Represented Canadian Women At Unveiling Of Memorial

Mrs. Catherine Lewis, 85-year-old widow from Ottawa West, represented Canadian women bereaved by the Great War when the national war memorial was unveiled by the King. Mrs. Lewis, who has fulfilled a similar function for several years at Remembrance Day ceremonies on Parliament Hill, had two of her sons killed in the war. Two others also served with Canadian forces.

In some parts of England, school authorities have provided desks with inkwells specially placed for left-handed childrer

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Historic Windsor Castle

Has Been Home Of England's Royalty Since The 11th Century

Sandringham, royal residence in Norfolk, was the favorite home of George V. To the tenants of his farmlands, to the grooms in his stables, he was "the Squire". When he was worn out by affairs of state he rested in this unpretentious red brick house and it was here the family gathered at Christmas and there they still go for family parties.

George VI. and Queen Elizabeth do not make quite as much use of Sandringham as they do of Windsor Castle, for their own special home, White Lodge, is in Windsor Great Park, a short distance from the great stone pile that has been the home of England's royalty since William the Conqueror built part of it in the 11th century.

Although early kings added to and altered this fortress overlooking the Thames, there has been little change since Tudor times when William Shakespeare and his fellow-players acted in the central court and Elizabeth and her retinue occupied the great tower and many-roomed wings.

Windsor Castle has been the background of royal history. Henry VIII. built the chapel where recently a marble memorial was unveiled to George V. James I. was a prisoner there. Napoleon II. of France arrived there the day after his defeat at Sedan by the Prussians.

Queen Victoria retired to Windsor for so long after the death of her beloved Prince Consort that her behavior was marked in parliament and Rudyard Kipling's "The Widow of Windsor" became a conversational phrase.

It was in Windsor Castle's great dining room that the present royal family gathered on the sad night of Edward VIII.'s abdication and there he joined them after his solitary session before a microphone in a small room in Windsor Castle tower when he told the world why he was leaving.

A Dungaree Army

Reserved List Of Over 3,000,000 Exempt From British Draft

A new list of "reserved occupations", men and women who are generally precluded from joining the Regular or Territorial armies and their auxiliary services in peace-time, has been issued. It affects 3,500,000 of the nation's 11,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and fifty.

The list is part of the government's effort to build up a "dungaree army" to keep the wheels of industry moving at top speed and to maintain the essential services during war. It includes doctors, shipbuilders, miners and engineers. In each category the list stipulates the age above which no person may enlist.

Britain's Air Cadets

Ten Thousand Will Go Into Training Camps This Summer

The British Aircraft Society says the ten thousand boys of Air Defence Cadet Corps, which is composed of his lads between the ages of 15 and 18, will go to camps during the summer months for training. The Corps now has more than 100 squadrons, each consisting of 100 boys. Some seven hundred boys of the senior squadrons may go to special camps for instruction in gliding at the expense of the Air Ministry.

May Be New Industry

First step of what is hoped to be the initial peppermint industry in Canada has been taken at Port Frank, Ont., with 50 acres of mint plants which were planted in fertile soil of celery gardens. The project is to determine if the land is suitable for mint growing.

Yosemite National Park has a big Sequoia tree that leans off-centre farther than the famed Tower of Pisa.

Your opinion perhaps is all right, but what would it bring on the market?

Fiery, Itching Toes and Feet

Here is a clean, stainless antiseptic oil now dispensed by chemists at trifling cost, that will do more to help you get rid of your trouble than anything you've ever used.

Its action is so powerfully penetrating that the itching is instantly stopped and in a short time you are rid of that bothersome, fiery eczema. The same is true of Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Itching Toes and Feet—other irritating unsightly skin troubles.

You can obtain Moone's Emerald Oil in the original bottles at any modern drug store. It is safe to use—and failure in any of the ailments noted above is rare indeed.

Encroachment Of Slang

Picture Of An Englishman Saving The English Language

It is a relief to put aside the grim realities that plague the world these days and indulge in a little shadow-boxing contest about something that is not all-important.

S. H. Markham, a member of the British House of Commons, has found time to raise the old question—Do Americans speak English? He complains that American slang, being fed to his fellow-countrymen through the movies, is debauching the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. He views with unmitigated horror the prospect that on some future and parlous day the Speaker of the Mother of Parliaments in an endeavor to "pep up" the House "will label the Aye lobby the 'Sez you' lobby, and the other the 'Include Me Out' lobby".

The Speaker might do worse. The innovation would at least serve to stir a little spice into a legislative procedure which, if our own Canadian Parliament is any criterion, probably lacks something of being breathlessly inspiring.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Markham has been answered in advance by Stephen Leacock, who once admitted that he spoke "Ontario English". According to Leacock, slang was nothing to worry about, for time showed that only those slang words and phrases which had actual merit tended to survive. And if they made a genuine addition to the English language, as tested by time, they could only make the language better.

In attempting to stem the flow of American slang in Britain Mr. Markham is up against something. He admits this himself in telling of the difficulty he had in getting a cockney lunch-wagon operative to serve him with a "sausage sandwich". "Sez which?" asked the puzzled cockney. Then followed a gleam of understanding. "Oh, sure, I get you, buddy; you mean a hot dog!"—Winnipeg Tribune.

Drouth Resistant Plant

Will Be Produced Shortly For Use In Western Canada

The Royal Society of Canada, concluding its 58th annual meeting, was told that a large-seeded, drouth-resistant plant will be produced shortly for western Canada, designed to aid in maintaining fertility in dangerous dust areas.

Dr. F. H. Peto, of the national research council, Ottawa, speaking before the biological sciences section of the society, said that a breeding programme to produce this perennial plant through combining favorable characteristics of wheat and wheat grasses is being carried out by the Dominion experimental farms and the national research council.

During the three-day meeting, crowded sections attended by more than 200 scientists and men of letters from all sections of the Dominion heard 250 papers covering many phases of research and literary endeavor in the Dominion.

Dr. Peto said that a large number of wheat varieties have been crossed with wheat grasses. Some of these in the first generation have been found partially fertile, while others are self-sterile.

Extensive experiments ot induce fertility by doubling the chromosome number have been carried out. This spring one plant, found to possess 84 instead of 42 chromosome, produced normal spikes bearing large plump wheat-like seeds. Applications of the drug colchicine to other plants helped double chromosomes.

"It is expected," Dr. Peto said, "that the resulting plants will be perennial, fertile, and will breed reasonably true for these characters."

Airplane Device

Detects Objects In Path Fourteen Miles Away

A device that may enable fliers to detect objects in the path of airplanes as far as 14 miles away was displayed at Floyd Bennett field by the Sensytrol Corporation, whose engineers made it.

It sends out a micro-wave beam and employs a revolutionary concept in the field of electricity, according to Harry Dickens, chief engineer.

In appearance the device is shaped like a watermelon. It is made of aluminum, set on a tripod and connected with dry cell batteries. It has not been perfected, but represents 19 years of laboratory research.

Used on the ground, it would register the position of airplanes flying above grounds and as an airplane safety device, it would be an invaluable aid for flying in mountainous country.

His One Weakness

Blair Hughes-Stanton, modernist son of an R. A. father (the late Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton), admits to one artistic weakness—he invariably draws big toes on the wrong side of a foot. So he usually checks up. But in his recent London exhibit is one he overlooked. He found it himself at the private view.

Artist: "That is a very rare picture."

Art Critic: "Yes, I notice it is not well done!"

There are 300 postmasters who can neither read nor write English in New Mexico.

Helpful Hint

Recommends Simple Way To Cope With Dandelions

Gardening seems to breed sympathy and understanding. This tends to make gardeners helpful to each other.

This spirit of helpfulness prompted a gardener who "season after season, broke her back in digging dandelions out of her lawn" to tell the Eastern Chronicle (New Glasgow) of another method which she had discovered to be "a restful operation". The Eastern Chronicle, in that spirit of public service which characterizes newspapers, passed the word along to its readers, with the comment "Recommended". The information may be helpful to other gardeners and the Halifax Chronicle passes it along in turn:

"An ice-pick dipped in gasoline and thrust into the heart of the dandelions will kill the weeds with little damage to the surrounding grass.

The remedy sounds simple enough and if it proves an effective way to avoid the strenuous stooping and digging and pulling ordinarily employed, it will be a blessing to many a gardener.—Halifax Chronicle.

Cantaloupes For Royalty

Were Rushed By Plane From California To Quebec City

An interesting story of how 300 cantaloupes were rushed to the East by plane from California to grace the table of King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth at Quebec has been told.

Details of the first shipment of cantaloupes by plane across the continent at freight charges a little under $2 apiece were contained in a fruit trade journal.

Officials of the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec learned that King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth were fond of Southern California cantaloupes so they placed an order for 300 through their New York supply house. However, it was learned that the first shipment would not arrive in New York until after the arrival of Their Majesties. A long distance call was made, eight crates of vine-ripened fruit were rushed from an Imperial Valley plantation to the Los Angeles Air Terminal, and they were whisked to New York in less than 16 hours. So valuable was the shipment that two men guarded them constantly until they were placed aboard the first fast express train for Quebec.

One Word France Respects

La Patrie Has Electrifying Effect On Every Person

Fifteen billion francs are needed for national defense. The news comes from Mr. Reynaud, finance minister. How this man succeeds in keeping his popularity is an inexplicable mystery, says the Paris correspondent of The Argonaut, for every few months he steps before the microphone and tells us just how far we must dig down in our empty pockets for the sake of "la Patrie". And France accepts it without discussion. In such a wrangling people the fact is phenomenal.

One must understand, however, that "la Patrie" is the most electrifying word in the French language. At its sound, sentimentalists weep while men of action get red in the face with emotion. For the "Patrie" no effort is too great, no sacrifice too bitter. It is the only word in the vernacular without a joke of some sort attached to it. When the most irrepressible Frenchman pronounces it he becomes as solemn as an owl and if you don't receive it in a like spirit, trouble is brewing. Mr. Reynaud has been using it quite freely, of late.

The Price Of Freedom

Safety Of Relatives Depends On Rothschild's Absolute Silence

Baron Louis Rothschild, formerly of Vienna, held for more than a year in custody by the secret German police, and released upon payment of an unknown sum, refuses to make any comments. It is said that the safety of his relatives depends upon absolute silence, and thus another illuminating sidelight is afforded of the methods of the totalitarian powers.

Praise Canadian Turkeys

Canadian turkeys stand high in the estimation of the British trade. In a recent issue, The Fish Trades Gazette, a leading British poultry trade journal, reflects this opinion in the following extract: "The best demand has been for the Canadian birds, which, although dearer than the Continental, are a far better turkey; they are graded so well. Not only does a buyer get the correct weight but the birds are all young."

This Inn Is Different

Because he had good luck at cards, George Ley, a 17th century Devon squire, in Combe Martin, Eng., built a house like a pack of cards. Now an inn, the place has 52 windows, four floors, and 13 doors.

The first women's medical school in America was organized in Boston in 1848 by Samuel Gregory. It had 12 pupils and was known as the Boston Female Medical School.

Raindrops sometimes require an hour to reach the earth.

A Health Record

United States Establishes A High Mark In Public Health Matters

Our neighbor on the south of the 49th parallel still has its economic troubles, still is wondering what sort of panacea can be discovered to find employment for something like 12,000,000 workless citizens; but Dr. Haven Emerson, a noted health authority associated with Columbia University, paints an inspiring word picture in his prediction that the United States will establish, for 1938, an all-round low record for death rates from all causes. Here is one of his conclusions:

"We are now in fact the possessors of better general health, are less afflicted with diseases known to be preventable, are more secure in the survival and growth of our offspring to maturity, and have an average expectancy of life greater than that of any population group in the history of man."

No doubt many people in the republic realize that there is a good deal wrong with their country just as there is a good deal wrong with many others; but among the things that would appear to be right is the magnificent health achievement to which Dr. Emerson points with pardonable pride. With less regimentation than in many lands with poorer showing, the United States has achieved this record simply because as a democratic nation it is first concerned with the welfare of its individual citizens—not its citizens in the mass, or its citizens as cannon-fodder, but its citizens as individuals entitled to life and all the health and joy they can find in it.—Victoria Times.

Circumvented Sub Menace

Man Who Saved The Allies From Losing The Great War

If I said—as I do say—that a man had died in the past week but for whom the Allies might have lost the Great War, many readers, I fancy, would be hard put to it to decide whom I meant. I mean the man who saved our shipping in 1917.

In that year the German submarine had all but settled the issue. Jellicoe gave an almost desperate report to the War Cabinet. Admiral Sims cabled home to America, "I consider that at the present moment we are losing the war," owing to the success of the submarine campaign.

All this time there was a young officer, of the rank of commander, at the Admiralty, who was convinced that the convoy system could save the situation. Everyone was against him. Lord Jellicoe had a dozen reasons why the system was impossible. But the young officer never faltered.

So far as his limited authority permitted he worked out plans for convoy. He got into unofficial touch with men high up in the Ministry of Shipping. They got in touch with General Smuts, then a member of the War Cabinet, and through him with the Prime Minister. The proposal was discussed; Jellicoe was prevailed on to give the system a trial; the sinkings, which had risen to no less than 25 per cent. of the ships bound to and from British ports, grew fewer; ship-construction began to overtake ship-destruction; the submarine was defeated.

The young officer was given a modest C.B. at the end of the war; ultimately he rose to be Third Sea Lord, and he died as Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, K.C.B.—London Spectator.

A Special Souvenir

Crew Of Liner Send Photograph Albums To Princesses

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, will have a special souvenir of the royal tour, thanks to the Empress of Australia's crew of 360. They subscribed a penny each to buy photograph albums for the princesses. They can paste in them the many pictures taken during the voyage by their father, an enthusiastic photographer.

Have To Know

How long does it take to boil a three-minute egg at 8,100 feet altitude? If you're never up in the air at the breakfast table, you won't car, says oFod Industries. But it is important that the chef on the Yankee Clipper know that the time is 12 minutes.

A Smart Juvenile

A room with locked and barred doors and bolted windows was entered at Plymouth, Eng. Puzzled police at last traced the crime to a juvenile who had removed panes of glass and later restored them with putty.

According to estimates, there are 2,750,000 motorcycles in the world; 85 per cent. of these being in Europe.

One of the highest duties is to be of good cheer.

Do This If You're NERVOUS

Don't take chances on products you know nothing about or rely on temporary relief when there's need of a good general system tonic like time-proven Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for* women from wholesome herbs and roots.

Let Pinkham's Compound help build up more physical resistance and thus aid in calming jangly nerves, lessen distress from female functional disorders and make life worth living.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with Pinkham's—over 1,000,000 women have written in reporting glorious benefits—it MUST BE GOOD!



Preserve Historic Site

Southwold Earthwork In Ontario Was Indian Stronghold

Unique among the national historic sites preserved and maintained in Canada by the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, is the Southwold Earthwork, located near St. Thomas, Ontario. These aboriginal works, which cover an area of about 3½ acres, are believed to have been erected by the Attiwandaronk or "Neutral" Indians. When the Attiwandaronks were driven from Ontario by the Iroquois about 1650, this prehistoric earthwork is thought to have been the scene of their last stand against the triumphant Iroquois warriors. Although the Attiwandaronks had been visited by French traders previous to their expulsion, the remains of the earthworks have disclosed nothing that would indicate previous contacts with European civilization.

Canadian archaeologists and officials of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington have declared this Indian fortification to be the only one of its kind in Canada. The site comprises the ruins of a unique double walled fort protected by a double line of earthworks by which it was completely enclosed. The ditch between the walls, locally known as the moat, was formed by the removal of the earth used in building the walls. There is also abundant evidence that these walls were palisaded.

Flint arrowheads and bone needles of the most primitive type unearthed at the site point to an age of hundreds of years, while earthenware, fragments of stone pipes and other articles give an idea of the material culture of the inhabitants. Many scattered broken human bones fonnd in association with those of food animals suggest that ceremonial cannibalism was practised. Several charred fragments of bones also found are possibly those of captives who had been burnt at the stake.

Tourist Trade

Estimates Indicate Less Money Was Spent By Visitors

Tourists visiting Canada in 1938 spent an estimated $273,431,000 compared with $290,581,000 in 1937, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported.

A large part of the tourist revenue was accounted for by visitors from the United States, who spent an estimated $259,000,000 against $274,000,000 in 1937. Visitors from overseas countries spent an estimated $14,683,000 compared with $16,972,000.

Canadians travelling abroad in 1938 spent an estimated $123,913,000 compared with $124,422,000 in 1937. Of the total, $103,956,000 was spent in the United States compared with $102,087,000. Canadian travellers to overseas spent $19,957,000 against $22,335,000.

Time On The Moon

Revolution Around Sun Slow Making Long Days And Nights

The long nights and days on the moon result from the fact that, as the moon travels around the sun, it turns very slowly on its axis. Thus, one side of it is exposed to the rays of the sun for a great length of time.

Because of the earth's daily journey in its orbit around the sun, it must spin on its axis a little more than one complete revolution before the same place arrives again beneath the vertical rays of the sun. Thus during one year, one extra revolution is made.

Uses Many Skins

Annually, the United States uses skins from 20,000,000 cattle, 14,000,000 calves, 50,000,000 goats, 35,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 horses, and various numbers of such animals as alligators, deer, elk, kangaroos, lizards, seals, sharks, and snakes, for its leather making industries.

In Spite Of Blindness

Fred G. Carver, Exeter, N.H., had never handled a tool previous to becoming totally blind, but he is now so expert with the hammer, knife, chisel and saw that dealers keep him busy filling orders for his fine work.

The fate of Albania, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Ethiopia suggests that the nations in the last half of the alphabet are lucky or that they must wait their turn.

There are 50 miles of plumbing aboard the British trans-Atlantic liner, Queen Mary.

The gracious life of love can never lose its power.

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Vast Historic Importance

French Writer Refers To Visit Of Their Majesties To North America

The journey of King George and Queen Elizabeth to North America is an event of vast historic importance emphasizing the greatness of colonial empires, Gabriel Hanotaux, historian and member of the French Academy, said in an article in Le Journal, Paris.

"This exceptional visit in the present circumstances will define in the eyes of universal opinion the meaning and scope of that expression which has suddenly taken on vast significance—colonial empire."

Canada was of particular interest to France, because much of it once belonged to France and still had a large French-speaking population.

After paying tribute to such explorers as Samuel de Champlain, Pere Marquette, Jacques Cartier, Sir Walter Raleigh and William Penn, Hanotaux said "North America is the daughter of two great European nations—Great Britain and France.

"These Canadian lands are endowed by nature with vast riches in the form of gold mines, precious metals, boundless forests, fur-bearing animals, arable lands—all offering illimitable horizons for profitable human labor.

"Such is the future of this Dominion, and this is the offering which will be handed to the youthful sovereign whose reign opens under the auspices of such a beautiful gift."

Not Many Offers

Hungarian Wants To Exchange Farm For Canadian Land

In an Ontario newspaper, Dr. Heksch, of Balassagyarmat, Hungary, advertises "Hungarian farmer would like to exchange 1,000 acres (400 hectares) of good land for a farm in Southern Canada." He does not stipulate the size or value of the farm desired.

We do not think, says the Windsor Daily Star, there will be many offers. In any war which might break out in Europe, Hungary might well be the battleground. That is probably why the farmer there, well-off one would judge from the size of his holdings, wants to get out. But anyone who would want to give up a good farm here to go to Hungary at the present time should have his head read. It wouldn't be worth taking the risk, even for 1,000 acres.

Trade With Germany

In the fiscal year ended March 31, Canada's exports to Germany increased $5,541,334 and imports from Germany decreased $1,280,330. Imports from Germany in the fiscal year ended March 31 were $10,117,161 and exports to Germany were $17,795,739.

Work is done well only when done with a will.

Free Democracies

Have The Highest Standard Of Living In the World To-day

A defence of "bad government" was offered by Transport Minister Howe in telling Dalhousie University Alumni Association the free democracies had "the highest standard of living in the world to-day".

"I am sure no one here doubts that we have bad government if they are readers of the daily press," said the Minister, a former member of Dalhousie faculty. "But in defence of 'bad government' I can say none of the democracies are disposed to go to war to inflict their bad government' on the other peoples of the world.

'Under bad government' we can have free speech, a free press and a free pulpit. These are things that are necessary in democracies, but not possible under totalitarian governments."

"Admitting for the moment our government is 'bad', we are very fortunate to be living under that government."

According To Deduction

Johnny Johnny Is What Yvonne Dionne's Name Means

Yvonne Dionne has been cheated of a name if the deductions of Frank Walker, of Pontiac, Mich., are correct. Walker, a student of nomenclature, has been tracing the roots of the name John for years and claims both names of the quintuplet mean Johnny.

He says Dion comes from the Latin for John so Dionne would be the diminutive, while Yvonne is a corruption of Johnny.

"You find the name John in every language—Ivan in Russian, Yong in Chinese, Owen in Celtic, Yuwan and Sanskrit, Juan in Spanish, Janke in Dutch," Walker said. "In my belief our word 'Yankee' came from the Dutch calling the English settlers in New York 'Jankes'."

Hardening Of The Brain

A "stony" brain disease was reported to the American Medical Association. Parts of the brain harden and turn into stone when the parathyroid glands in the neck fail to function properly, Dr. McKendree Eaton and Dr. Samuel Haines of Rochester, Minn., declared. These glands govern the body's utilization of calcium, the bone-building mineral.

Fixed By The Stars

Even diet can be fixed by the stars; "it need not be monotonous, for though Sunday's star might indicate dry toast and soda water, Wednesday's star might order roast duck and green peas."

Even at the dawn of a new era some people would remain in bed until noon.





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W. O. MORRISON, Delia.

Opportune

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DELIA

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Patronize your own Flour Mill Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW **Self-Rising Flour** For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, June 20, 1939

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.39
No. 2 Northern...........	.35
No. 3 Northern	.31
No. 4	.29
No. 5	.22
No. 6	.17
Feed......................	.17
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W..............	.30
2 C.W......	.27
Oats—	
2 C.W......................	.16½
3 C.W.	.13
Ex. 1 feed	.13
1 feed......................	.12
2 feed	.10½
Barley—	
No. 3	.18½
No. 4	.16
No. 5	.15
No. 6	.14
Rye	
2 C.W................	.25
3 C.W.......................	.21½
4 C.W.......................	.17
Flax—	
1 C.W........................	1.19
2 C.W........................	1.16
3 C.W........................	1.04
Truck Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William...............	
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	61½
No. 2 Northern	58½
No. 3 Northern...............	55½
No. 4 Northern...............	49½
No. 5 Wheat	42
No. 6 Wheat	35
Feed Wheat	28½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	53½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet..........	50½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	45½

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

DISUNITY

Recent press reports regarding the breakdown in the efforts of the Liberal and Unity leaders to arrive at an understanding whereby a common front may be presented in opposition to the Aberhart government in the event of an early election, seems to reveal that some one, or some group, is more concerned with manoeuvering for personal advantage rather than for a policy which will benefit the people of the province.

On whose shoulders lies the blame for this regrettable state of affairs, it is hard for those outside the inner circle to distinguish. Charges and counter-charges are being made by both leaders, all of which produces a state of bewilderment, if not of actual disgust, among that portion of the general public which is opposed to Aberhartism and all its ways.

There can be no doubt the Social Credit government and its supporters are watching this dogfight with the closest attention, for beyond giving them the chance of a hearty laugh, it will strengthen the belief that they are the one group which has within its power the opportunity of winning the next provincial election and a further term in which to exploit the people.

If this disunity among politicians who profess to lead the opposition results in the re-election of Aberhart, it seems safe to predict that not one alone, but all responsible will need to hide their heads from future public affairs.

It is fair to ask the question: Has it come to pass that there is no room for consideration of the public weal in the minds of place hunters?

NEWSPAPER POLICY AND ADVERTISING

The former Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, sometime known as "the gloomy Dean," has fallen foul of the British press and the Institute of Advertisers, by reason of a charge that press policy on public affairs is influenced by advertisers. The particular charge was that Jewish business firms had threatened to cancel their advertisement contracts with a newspaper which was advocating a policy favorable to Germany and, by inference, the accusation was levelled at the press in general.

It is not surprising that such a charge was repudiated not only by leading newspapers, but by the corporation representing advertisers, and a suggestion advanced that such accusations be made in specific form in order they may be tested in the courts.

Ignorance of the factors governing newspaper policies is answerable for such irresponsible criticism, but in this case certainly no room has been allowed for the fact that those who control newspapers have convictions of their own, quite unlikely to be influenced by such threats.

This has been amply demonstrated in Alberta during recent years, when in spite of abusive threats and the advocacy of boycott by the head of a government, the editorial columns of almost all the newpapers of the province have persisted in opposing a theory which they were convinced was harmful to the best interests of the people.

That the policy of newspapers is subject to the political opinions of those who exercise control over them is obvious, but to suggest that advertisers can or do exert influence in such a matter verges on the ridiculous. Newspapers, urban and rural, stand or fall by the extent of their usefulness to the general public.

Local and District

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop made a short stay in Calgary last week.

• • •

Leslie Stephens was a visitor in Calgary on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

• • •

Miss Fisher, of Champion, is to relieve in the post office during the summer vacation.

• • •

Mrs. E. A. Thompson spent a few days visiting in Calgary over last week end.

• • •

W. K. Sutherland and John D. McMay were Calgary visitors during last week.

• • •

Mrs. Page, of Welland, Ont., is spending a vacation with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mittlestead.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bigelow left on Thursday of last week for one month's vacation in Toronto and points East.

• • •

Art Carson motored to Vancouver recently to join the family. which has been residing in Burnaby since early last fall.

• • •

The Delia Baseball Club is holding its annual tournament and sports on Wednesday, July 5th. A dance will follow in the evening. See bills.

• • •

Adam Beaton sold 92 head of fat cattle to the Swift company recently. It was the finest looking bunch seen in Delia in a long time. Two cars were billed for Vancouver and one to Montreal.

• • •

F. G. Smith has taken over as C.N.R. operator during the absence of E. M. Bigelow, on vacation from the depot. Mr. Smith hails from Manitoba but has been transferred to the Alberta division.

• • •

Word has been received from Vancouver of the death of John Watt, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Watt was a former resident of the Majestic district, where he farmed for a number of years, afterward spending a few years of retirement in Delia.

• • •

At a recent executive meeting of Delia Agricultural Improvement Association Henry Moore and Gordon Edgley were elected delegates to attend the annual convention of A.I.A. and sub station officers, which will be held in Lethbridge on Friday and Saturday of this week.

• • •

Mrs. Norman Burke and daughter Patricia, of Toronto, are visiting relatives and friends in the Munson and Delia districts. Mrs. Burke was unfortunate in suffering an accident when visiting her sister in Regina, having sustained a broken collarbone, the result of a fall.

Drenching rains have fallen over the district during the past week. A thirty-hour rain which started on Thursday evening last was accompanied by a moderate gale on Friday, by which time sloughs were rising and coulees in the Handhills were running streams. Reports of slight damage to wheat stands in low land have come in, but this will be more than offset by the general benefit. Not for many years has this district received such a generous measure of moisture and this, together with the prevailing cool temperatures, should have a considerable restraining effect upon pests, although grasshopper damage has been negligible in the district this season. Official record of rainfall to date in June is 4 76 ins

Correspondence

☞ While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

SIR,—To answer the many questions of our scribe Old Zeke it would seem, Mr. Ediotor, that we now have our work cut out. I feel, with Mr. Zeke, it is largely the old gag—namely, when ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise.

Re my fish expression, Mr. Zeke: I am surprized you have survived the shock. I have a suspicion the voters of Canada will not for ever go for the old bate. Let us suppose that interest, rent, and profit are the same thing, what of it? Do these old antiques not belong to the set up of yesterday, and possibly of today? But, let us hope, not of tomorrow. It seems Mr. Zeke persists in living in the past. Apparently he does not grasp the fact we are living in a machine age, or at least the beginning of one.

"Our opinions are a matter of position, not reason—a kind of logic of the belly." thinks Mr. Zeke. Oh, oh! Yes, yes! Does it not appear that the gift of reasoning, among others not given to the animals, is being withdrawn also from man. When I think of the mountains of food products wasted or destroyed while millions starve, I pause to ask Mr. Zeke just what kind of reasoning would you call it. I think if I were to make a snap guess I would call it brute logic, and this does not seem to apply, as a brute is usually content to leave for the others what it cannot consume itself. It is past all my understanding. I give up. You name it, Mr Zeke.

To a man's heart goes the old saying, is via the stomach or belly. I venture to extend this still further to include the youth of Canada, as well as Mr. Zeke; in fact, everybody. It was not the cave man's wife who rolled the rock—nor was it by command—but rather the cave man's wife who had the intelligence to volunteer to assist the dumb bunnie who had bullied his head against the rock of tradition for years, at long last to discover the simple fact that it was easier for two to roll the rock than one; thus the birth of cooperation. Does it not seem that about the same performance exists today—namely, the wife volunteers to go out to a hovel on an isolated kingdom to batter out butter for 10c a pound, etc. Was it not His Majesty the King who recently stressed the need of co operation among the nations? Do you not think, Mr. Zeke, that this quality should be developed also among individuals? Do you not think, also, Mr. Zeke, that the people of the world are largely what they have been schooled to be—namely, cut-throat chisselers? It would seem that Mr. Zeke is somewhat cluttered among the other antiques in the attic. Well, don't be alarmed, Mr. Zeke, Rome was not built in a day!

If we have the qualities of our forefathers, namely: *guts* and *intelligence*, I think we would likely go into a huddle to determine, among other things, a means of exchange to transfer the wealth. We would not quibble whether it be called credit tickets, money coupons, sheepskin or buckskin, or what not. Is it not a monthly issue of of legalized tokens of some description, which is the crying need to move the products piled sky-high, made possible by the machine? We are led to believe that the youth are our greatest asset, yet in spite of the fact, they have no credit, work, or buckskins. Tell us, Mr. Zeke, just what do you suggest for the youth of Canada as well as the many old-timers, who have in their mad rush aparently tore past the switch, and down into the muskeg of price, profit, and production.

Yes, John Jones buys a farm; he slaves all his life as well as his wife and family, to assist the dumb bunnie to pay taxes, interest, high-priced machinery, etc., altogether it seems like a well-devised lash over the toiler's back to produce for export, while the snipers rig the prices at both ends. Ye Gods! Mr. Ediotor, will we ever get wise?

I am asked to heal the blind. Not only your blindness, Mr. Zeke. While I do not pose for a doctor or chemist, it is difficult from a distance, without an examination, to prescribe for my patient. In the meantime I would suggest a *humor tablet!* Yes, Mr. Zeke, had the land remained vested in the State, where it rightfully belongs, much of our old slave racket would have been avoided.

Obvious to say, Mr. Ediotor, after we have bullied our heads against the rock of tradition for a while longer, will we not be ready to lay aside some of our petty quibbling and be prepared to accept some volunteered assistance when it comes along? Do you not think so, Mr. Zeke?

R. BRUCE ALLEN.

PASTURE GRASSES AND MIXTURES

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Early seeding is one of the most important essentials in getting a stand of grasses and clovers. The chief reason for this is because grass and clover seed should be seeded very shallow, not more than one inch in depth, and if seeding is delayed too long the surface soil becomes too dry to germinate the seed. It is important also to have the seed bed firm, as the drill is liable to place the seed too deep in loose ground. Grass and clover seed should be seeded just as early as the frost and moisture conditions will permit the drill to work satisfactorily. This often means the latter part of March. In any event, April seeding usually gives better results than May or June seedings.

Drought resistant grasses and legumes are naturally the ones which should be chosen for dry land pastures. Of these, crested wheat grass is decidedly the best we can recommend. Brome grass is the next best choice. It is advisable also to include with either of these grasses a small proportion of a legume, preferably alfalfa or sweet clover. The legume crops not only increase the palatability of the forage, but they add nitrogen to the soil, which stimulates the growth of the grass, making it more productive.

In an experiment conducted at the Judith Basin Branch Experiment Station in Montana where crested wheat grass was compared with native pasture from the standpoint of carrying capacity, it was found that crested wheat grass could be pastured 39 days earlier than native pasture. Pasture fields 23.6 acres in size were used for comparison, and it was found that the average beef production for the past three years from the crested wheat grass was 3,766 pounds, and from the native pasture 1,737 pounds, or an average gain per head of 274 pounds from the former and 145 from the latter.

Under irrigated conditions there is a much wider range of grasses and clovers to select from for pasture purposes. The cost of the seed is, therefore, a more important factor on irrigated lands. It should also be remembered that the more dominant grasses will gradually crowd the others out, and in time take possession of the land. Eleven different mixtures were seeded in adjoining plots, approximately half an acre in size, in a pasture field at the Lethbridge Station two years ago. The habit of growth, productiveness, palatability, etc., of these different mixtures should prove interesting to all who care to observe them during the growing season. Where short grasses that form a dense turf, such as Kentucky Blue Grass are used, it is advisable to choose White Dutch Clover as the legumes to accompany it. Where grasses of a taller and coarser type are chosen, such as bromegrass, alfalfa makes a more suitable legume to include.

A few of the mixtures used in the irrigated pasture from which we expect best results are as follows:—

1. Kentucky Blue Grass, 30 lb. per acre. White Dutch Clover, 3 lb. per acre.

2. Creeping Red Fescue, 15 lb. per acre. White Dutch Clover, 3 lb. per acre

3. Brome Grass, 10 lb per acre. Alfalfa, 4 lb per acre.

If five pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass were seeded with the brome and alfalfa it would be found, after a season or two of growth, that the Kentucky Blue Grass would dominate the pasture

Imported Paper

Canada's January, 1930, imports of paper recorded advance, totalling in value $597,463 in comparison with $528,-162 in the previous month and $542,722 in the corresponding month last year. The United States contributed to the value of $483,900. Total imports during the ten months ending January were valued at $6,200,733 compared with $6,610,470 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

British Columbia Wood Products

More than one-third of British Columbia products shipped during January and February was timber, pulp and paper and other wood products. These had a value of $7,552,682 out of the total provincial exports of $17,326,620. The United States took $2,770,776 worth of wood products and the United Kingdom $2,528,357.

New Description of Social Credit

A book, "Searchlight on Social Credit," has just come from the publishers in this country which, according to a writer in The Spectator, is "logically impeccable" and complete in its exposure of the great Douglas myth, writes J. Edward Norcross, British correspondent of the Daily Colonist, Victoria.

It may be and it may not, and this writer has no intention of going into the question for himself. The Spectator's adumbrations, however, remind him of the story of a young man who applied for a position on the editorial staff of a newspaper. Asked what his line was, he replied, "Invective." "Any particular object?" was the next question. "Oh, no, just general invective," he answered.

The Spectator critic should be good at general invective. This is what he writes about Social Credit:

"Surely no fallacy not actively possessing the minds of men in power can ever have been a more pestilential nuisance.

"Anyone who has ever tried to ventilate a question of public interest, from nursery schools to collective security, knows the nuisance value of Social Credit; the endless time-wasting interruptions at public meetings; the irrelevant dissertations which clutter editorial desks and wastepaper baskets, and—for the unwary who allow themselves to be drawn into casual controversy—the Serbonian bogs of textual criticism.

"Over and over again the thing is scotched; over and over again with that vitality proper to low-grade and amorphous organisms, it reconstitutes itself.

"Metaphorically speaking, it combines the attributes of the jellyfish, the hydra and the mosquito; with the added proviso that even as the merely irritating mosquito may carry the deadly germs of malaria or yellow fever, so the Social Credit creed may, as the present authors demonstrate, carry the disastrous seeds of an atavistic anti-intellectualism."

—*The Financial News, Vancouver.*

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank all our many friends and acquaintances for their sympathetic kindness and help during "Billy's" long illness The overwhelming number of those who contributed flowers made it impossible for individual thanks, and it is hoped this notice will convey to all my most sincere gratitude.

VIOLET M. BARSS.

G-100 GOODYEAR

CANADA'S THRIFTIEST TIRE



Good news for motorists! You get MORE MILES from this new Goodyear. The G-100 has a "compressed" tread . . . it's new . . . it's different. The "compressed" tread resists cutting, wears down much slower than ordinary tires, has longer non-skid life! It costs no more . . . but gives so much more for your money. Come in and see the G-100 today!

Wm. Gibson
Ford Sales & Service
Phone 28 **Delia, Alta.**

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from stations in Alberta (Edson and east), Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario (Port Arthur, Armstrong and west.)

GOOD GOING:
June 30-July 1-2, July 14-15-16
July 28-29-30 Aug. 18-19-20
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Visit the SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR. Low 21-day fares from Vancouver.

Stop over at JASPER

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

The A. L. SEARLE FARMERS' COMPETITION

Acceding to the request of many farmers, the A. L. Searle $1,000 Farmers' Essay Competition has been extended to July 10th.

An inquiry from any Searle Agent, or from any of the Company's offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Calgary, will bring details of the competition to any farmer.

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—NAME ANY BRAND of

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and You'll get the best they have!

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TRY A CASE TODAY

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